This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

Br
9887
26.12

CHRONICLES

OF THE

MALTMEN CRAFT

IN

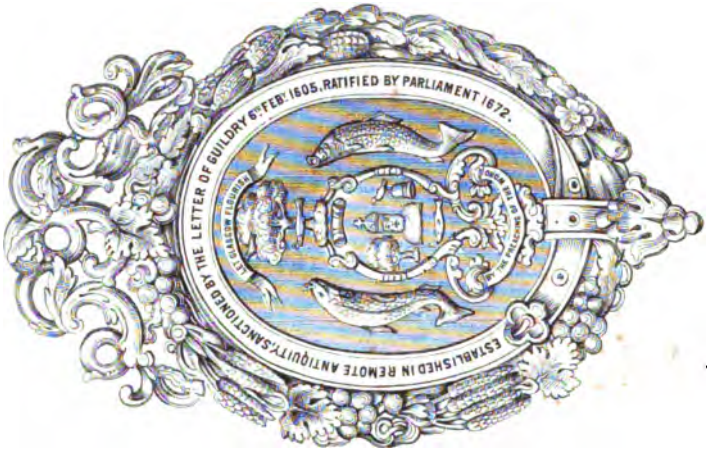
GLASGOW.

1605 - 1879.

Br
2887
.12

Presented to
The Reverend Dr Gordon
Saint Andrews Epis.l Church
BY
THE VISITOR & MASTER COURT,
OF THE
Incorporation of Maltmen.
GLASGOW.
Nov.r 1879. Robt J Davie Clk
of Incorporation

HARVARD COLLEGE
LIBRARY


ESTABLISHED IN REMOTE ANTIQUITY. SANCTIONED BY THE LETTER OF GUILDRY 6TH FEB: 1605. RATIFIED BY PARLIAMENT 1672.

INCORPORATION OF MALTMEN GLASGOW.
LAUS DEO

CHRONICLES

OF THE

MALTMEN CRAFT

IN GLASGOW.

1605—1879.

WITH APPENDIX CONTAINING
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE CRAFT RECOGNISED AND ESTABLISHED BY
LETTER OF GUILDRY, PARLIAMENT, TOWN COUNCILS,
AND ARCHBISHOP'S CHARTER, ETC.

By ROBERT DOUIE, LL.B.,
CLERK OF THE INCORPORATION.

GLASGOW:
AIRD & COGHILL, PRINTERS.
MDCCCLXXIX.

Br 9857.26.12

HARVARD COLLEGE
JUL 27 1926
LIBRARY

Gross fund

INCORPORATION OF MALTMEN.

OFFICE-BEARERS, 1879-80.

Master Court.

JAMES M'INTOSH, - - - - - - - - VISITOR.
WILLIAM WEST WATSON, - - - - - - COLLECTOR.
WILLIAM MACLEAN, JUNR., - - - - - LAST VISITOR.
WILLIAM MACRONE, - - - - - - - LAST COLLECTOR.

FRANC GIBB DOUGALL.	THOMAS RENTON.
PETER FERGUSON.	WILLIAM SCOTT.
ROBERT ROBIN.	ANDREW MALLOCH BAYNE.
WILLIAM CHERRY.	ALLAN GLEN MAXWELL.

ROBERT DOUIE, LL.B., - - - - - - CLERK.
JAMES REID, - - - - - - - - - - OFFICER.

Trades' House Representatives.

THE VISITOR.	PETER FERGUSON.
THE LAST VISITOR.	WILLIAM CHERRY.
FRANC GIBB DOUGALL.	WILLIAM SCOTT.

GEO. LEDINGHAM, - - DELEGATE FOR GORBAL LANDS.
FRANC GIBB DOUGALL, - MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON TRADES' HOUSE BUILDINGS.
A. M. BAYNE, - - - - SCHOOL DIRECTOR.
A. M. BAYNE, - - - - } KEEPERS OF THE KEYS OF THE BOX.
A. G. MAXWELL, - - - }
THE VISITOR, - - - A DIRECTOR OF THE OLD MAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

With right also to present Patients to ROYAL INFIRMARY, WESTERN INFIRMARY, LUNATIC ASYLUM, ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND, HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, EYE INFIRMARY, and MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

COMMITTEES.

On Education.

ANDREW MALLOCH BAYNE, - -	SCHOOL DIRECTOR, CONVENER.
WILLIAM CHERRY, - - - -	FROM THE MASTER COURT.
FRANC GIBB DOUGALL, - - -	
JOHN C. BROADFOOT, - - - -	FROM THE CRAFT.
GEORGE LEDINGHAM, - - - -	

On Investments.

THE VISITOR.	THE LAST COLLECTOR.
THE LAST VISITOR.	ROBERT ROBIN.
THE COLLECTOR.	FRANC GIBB DOUGALL.

To WILLIAM MACLEAN, JUN., ESQUIRE, VISITOR,

THOMAS RENTON, ESQUIRE, LAST VISITOR,

AND TO THE

MASTERS AND MEMBERS OF THE INCORPORATION OF MALTMEN IN GLASGOW.

VISITOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the pleasure of presenting to you a more extended narrative, chiefly of the *early* history and social customs of the Incorporated Craft of Maltmen in Glasgow, than is contained in the few notes appended to a "Roll of Visitors of the Craft" printed in 1864.

It was pleasing at the time to receive approval of the "Roll" and its notes, from our local antiquaries, John Buchanan, LL.D., James Pagan, and Sheriff Strathern, the latter suggesting that a similar contribution from each of the Fourteen Incorporations, of which the Trades' House consists, would form desirable companion volumes to Mr. Crawfurd's Sketch of the House.

In his edition of "Glasghu Facies," Dr. Gordon acknowledges obligation to what he is pleased to term the "interesting pamphlet" of the Maltmen.

In "Annals of the Skinners Craft," the accomplished annalist, Mr. William Henry Hill, contesting the order of precedence of the Skinners in the Trades' House, takes occasion to refer to the "Roll of Maltmen," in which Mr. Crawfurd's statement that the Incorporation arose out of the Letter of Guildry in 1605 is disputed, and says "the Clerk of the Maltmen has very clearly shown that the Maltmen were existing as one of the Incorporations of Glasgow at least as far back as the year 1556."

To add to the interest of the present Print, there is given a Roll of Names of Members of the Incorporation from 1605, preserving the

spelling peculiar to the periods, in the order of their enrolment from that remote time to August, 1879; and a Roll of the present Members in the same order, in which the ancestry of each Member is traced by giving his Craft Genealogy. It may surprise some to find themselves merged in a common kindred, of which they were not previously aware, taking them back to an early stage in the history of the Craft. Perhaps this may appear not the least interesting portion of the Volume.

The opportunity has been taken to present as an Appendix, copies of such interesting documents as the Letter of Guildry, its Ratification by Parliament, Minutes of Approval and other Acts of the Town Council, Charter of Confirmation by the Archbishop, and of the Act abolishing the Exclusive Privileges of the Crafts; also, a reprint of our Laws and Regulations, sanctioned in 1852, and subsequent Additions.

Having now complied with your request for a Handy Book of the Craft, it will be gratifying to me if the manner in which it is published prove acceptable to you, and if the matter, limited as it is considering the choice of my materials, meet your approbation.

I remain,

VISITOR AND GENTLEMEN,

Yours very faithfully,

ROBERT DOUIE.

37 BATH STREET,
GLASGOW, *1st September*, 1879.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE

Introductory—Memorials of Ancient Glasgow—A Bishop's Burgh—Burgh of Regality—Royal Burgh, - - - - - - - - - - - - 9

Trades or Crafts in Burghs—Their Deacons—Regulations—Craft Privileges by Parliament, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 12

Merchant and Trades' Ranks—Their Contests, - - - - - - - - - 13

Incorporation of Maltmen in Glasgow—Its History, - - - - - - - - 17

Recognised and Established by the Letter of Guildry in 1605—being the "Maltmen and Mealmen," - - - - - - - - - - - 18, 19

Queen Mary's Tax on the Burghs in 1556—Stentaris for its Collection—among these "The Incorporation of Maltmen," - - - - - - - 20

Act James VI., 1567, Chap. 29, whereby to be "na Deakon of Craft of Maltmen," but - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 22

Parliament ratifies Letter of Guildry by Act, 1672, - - - - - - 28

Of the Visitor and Master Court, - - - - - - - - - - - - 30

Visiting of the Kilns, Markets, &c., - - - - - - - - - - - 42

The Exclusive Privileges of the Craft Abolished, - - - - - - - - 44

Of the Collector—Mode of his Election—His Official Duties, - - - - - 46

The Key Keepers of the Box, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 51

The Clerk—Clerks since 1605, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 52

The Laws and Regulations adopted in 1851—Sanctioned by Court of Session in 1852, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 54

Freemen of the Craft, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 55

Apprentices and Servants, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 59

The Grand Decerniture, 1775, - - - - - - - - - - - - 61

The Pensioner Craftsmen—Widows—Children—Unmarried Daughters, - - 63

The Officer, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 65

Burials of the Brethren, their Wives and Bairns—The Mortcloth Business, - - 67

Education—Trades' School—Education Committee, - - - - - - - - 72

Maltmen University Bursaries, - - - - - - - - - - - - 73

The Gorbal Lands—Price in 1650—Present Revenue, - - - - - - - 74

Balgray Lands, 1666—The Highland Host in 1668—Conventicles—Persecution in West of Scotland, 1687, - - - - - - - - - - - - 76

Barrowfield Mortification, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 77

PAGE

Trades' Hall Buildings—Maltmen interest therein, - - - - - - - 77
City Ground Annuals Invested in by the Craft, - - - - - - - - 78
The Maltmen and Prince Charles in 1745-46, - - - - - - - - 78
The Craft Revenue—Pensioner Annual Expenditure—Stock Account, - - 79
Funds—Good and Pious Uses, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 80
Valete, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 83
Roll of Names of Members in the order of their Enrolment, 1605 to 1879, - - 85
Roll of Present Members in the same order, with Craft Genealogy of each Member, 114
Names of Visitors from 1604 to 1879, - - - - - - - - - - 137
Names of Visitors who have been Deacon-Conveners, - - - - - - 141

APPENDIX.

Constitution of the Incorporation:—

I. Letter of Guildry, 6th February, 1605, - - - - - - - 145
II. Minute of the Town Council of Glasgow approving Letter of Guildry, 9th February, 1605, - - - - - - - - - - - 151
III. Minute of Town Council for Settling future Disputes between the Merchant and Craft Ranks, 16th February, 1605, - - - - - 153
IV. Ratification by Parliament to the Burgh of Glasgow of "the Gildrie," 11th September, 1672, - - - - - - - - - - - 155
V. Act of the Town Council in favour of the Maltmen in Glasgow, 24th March, 1677, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 156
VI. Charter of Confirmation and General Ratification of the Letter of Guildry granted by the Archbishop of Glasgow, 3rd January, 1684, 158
VII. Charter by King William and Queen Mary, 1690, - - - - - 159
VIII. Act for the Abolition of the Exclusive Privileges of Trading in Burghs in Scotland, 14th May, 1846, - - - - - - - - 160

Laws and Regulations of the Incorporation, - - - - - - - - - 162
Appendix to the Laws and Regulations, being Additions and Alterations, 1852-79, 179
The Trades' House Scholarships, Pensions, and Funds, - - - - - - 187
Index, - 191

THE

MALTMEN CRAFT IN GLASGOW.

INTRODUCTORY.

A VERY short historical deduction of the erection of the Burgh of Glasgow brings us intelligibly to the period when classes of Craftsmen were associated, and from which the Trades incorporated in Glasgow can date their social existence.

Memorials of Ancient Glasgow, its times, traditions, persons, and actions, are faint and almost obliterated. Antiquarian research describes that Saint Kentigern, contemporary of Saint Columba and Saint Ninian, about the year 560, selected the locality, from its natural advantages of situation, where to found the See of Glasgow and fix his place of residence; but of its rude history for nearly five hundred years afterwards almost nothing is known. The first reliable account of this rural religious station, is not till the reign of Alexander I., whose brother, David, Prince of Cumberland, in 1116, inducted his chaplain, John Achaius, a man of great learning, to the Bishopric. Prince David was Superior of Cumbria, or the Western and Southern District of Scotland, with adjacent part of England; and his Inquiry or Investigation concerning the Lands of which the Church of Glasgow had been despoiled, is the earliest record of the state of its inhabitants. By recovery of the Church property under this Inquiry, the Bishop was enabled to erect a Church at Glasgow, consecrated in 1136, and

his successors to erect the existing Cathedral, consecrated by Bishop Jocelyn in 1197, and afterwards to endow its altars and chapels, and others in the district..

The interest of Bishop Jocelyn with William, surnamed the Lion, procured for Glasgow the rank of a Free Burgh or Bishop's Burgh of Barony in 1174. This charter,—a second in 1176,—and a third in 1190,—all granted by the King,—gave the inhabitants many privileges, encouraging them in the cultivation of trade and commerce. The community appears to have been governed by a provost and bailies—in all respects an organised corporation, with persons in official situations for the investing and transferring of property, and with Courts of Justice for determining disputes among the inhabitants.

By Charter in 1450, King James the Second granted to William, Bishop of Glasgow, and his successors, the City of Glasgow, Barony of Glasgow, and Lands called Bishopforest, to be holden of the Crown, in free, pure, and mere regality or royalty, in fee and heritage, or a Burgh of Regality, with power to elect their Magistrates. By 1476, c. 8, Ratification is made of the City and Barony to the Bishop and See of Glasgow in free regality, granting to the Bishop the power of appointing and removing the Provost and Magistrates, and the right of appointing a Serjeant to bear a silver rod, with the Royal Arms at one end and those of the Bishop at the other, for executing arrestments, mandates, and precepts. The power to appoint Magistrates was thus still in the hands of the Ecclesiastics, who, to awe the inhabitants, elected powerful nobles to the Magistracy.

But from this time Glasgow gradually became, by its trade and commerce, an active and industrious city, and emerged from a long reign of ecclesiastical influence. It may be concluded that almost all the Crafts within the Burgh were now (or soon afterwards) existing, although in most instances not yet associated under the authority of Letters of Deaconry or Seals of Cause prescribing rules for good order and the providing and managing of their funds.

By King Charles' Charter in 1636, ratified by Parliament in 1641, Glasgow at length became a Royal Burgh.

The powers and privileges of the Trades or Crafts, however, over all the kingdom, were during the 15th, 16th, and part of the 17th centuries extremely fluctuating.

The Statute of James I. in 1425, c. 39, makes mention for the first time of "DEAKONS" or "Maister men,"—handicraftsmen in their different branches in every town of the realm being thereby empowered to elect a Preses, who was called "a Deakon or Maister man over the laife for the time," so that the lieges be not defrauded in time to come as they have been in time bygone through untrue men of crafts.

A continuation of this Statute in 1426, c. 27, also requires "Deacons of ilk craft" to be elected.

By c. 86 in same year, the office, as being of general prejudice to the kingdom, was totally prohibited,—all license to elect Deacons revoked,—and the former meetings of the Deacons condemned as the assemblies of conspirators.

Being restored by James II. in 1457, c. 65, in favour of the Goldsmiths, requiring them to appoint a Deacon to inspect their work, that it be of standard fineness, and by James III., 1483, c. 96, by which Goldsmiths are again to have a Deacon, the office once more became general among the other crafts. A few years later, the Act James III., Parlt. 2, c. 12, first mentions the distinction between Traders and Merchants—tradesmen using merchandise are required to renounce their craft—and by Act James III., 1487, c. 107, it is ordained that this Act be put to execution by escheat of the merchandise, to be accounted for to the Exchequer.

In 1493, James IV., c. 43, the office of Deacon was again checked as being dangerous and the cause of great trouble in boroughs—"and because it is clearly understandin to the King's Hieness and his three estates that the using of Deakons of men of crafts in Burrows is richt dangerous, it is therefore ordained that all Deakons shall cease for a year at least [especially masons and wrights], except to examine works," and they were required to confine themselves to the inspection of the work performed by those of their respective crafts.

By Statute of Queen Mary, 1555, c. 52 [Mary of Guise, Regent], the office of Deacon was abolished as being the cause of commotion and

unlawful combinations amongst the Crafts themselves, and betwixt Burgh and Burgh, deserving of great punishment.

Disturbances in the kingdom had become frequent between the merchants and craftsmen. In 1543, in particular, there had been a disturbance in Edinburgh, having its origin in a dispute between these parties, the envy of the crafts excited by the power of electing magistrates exclusively for a long time in the hands of the merchants, of whom alone the Town Council was originally composed. This irritation was increased and called into action on the 12th August of that year by a law encroaching on their rights which was passed by the Magistrates. In the Town House, the Deacons of the Trades drew their swords to show that they had been injured, and that they were determined to have redress, upon which they were seized by an armed force and imprisoned. The Craftsmen assembled to rescue and support the Deacons; but when the matter was beginning to wear a serious aspect, it was put an end to and a reconciliation effected by the interposition of the Regent Arran.

The animosity of the Craftsmen must have caused fresh disturbances, and brought upon themselves and the Craftsmen generally of the Kingdom the Queen's Statute of 1555. This Statute ordains "that there be NA DEAKONS chosen in tymes cumming within Burgh," and the Provost, Bailies, and Council of the Burgh "are to chuse the maist honest man of craft, of gude "conscience, ane of every Craft to visie their craft that they labour suffici- "ently, and thir persons to be called *Visitours* of their craft, and to be "elected and chosen yearly at Michaelmas, and thir Visitours chosen, sworn, "and admitted to have choosing of officers and other things, as the Deacons "voted before. Na Craftsman to bruik office in the Burgh Council except "two of the most honest and famous persons to be chosen yearly."

This was a complete change, making the heads of all the Trades "*Visitors*," and when *Deacons* were restored the term "*Visitor*" appears to have remained with the Maltmen.

By advice of the Queen Regent, Her Majesty granted on 16th April, 1556, a General Charter in favour of all the Craftsmen of the Burghs and Cities within the Realm, taking off the effect of the Act passed in June,

1555, which had deprived the Crafts of right to elect Deacons, and "restoris "and repones them to use and have Deacons of all Craftis, togidder with "all and sundry privileges, faculties, freedoms, consuetudes, and uses granted "to them be our maist noble progenitors, and alsua the use and possession "of the saidis liberties bruikit and joisit by them in tymes bygane, notwith- "standing the said Act of Parliament, &c., ratifying and approving all their "former privileges given in tyme bygane." The Trades, therefore, speedily acquired new power and favour.

A letter of Mary of Lorraine to the Town Council of Edinburgh at Michaelmas, 1559, in regard to the Borough Election, alludes to this restitution of privileges of the Craftsmen made in 1556. Before many years elapsed the Trades there, having again got a footing in the Town Council, their mutual contests with the Merchants filled the City with tumult. Both parties were fain to court peace by referring their claims and differences to the decision of James VI. as umpire between them. By the King's Decree Arbitral in 1583, the Political Constitution or Set of the Town was established upon nearly the same footing which it retained till altered in our own times, although it was by no means sufficient to arrest the now uninteresting contests between the Merchants and Trades for power in their Burgh politics, the discussions ending frequently in appeals to the Supreme Court to have their respective privileges ascertained.

With every deference to Mr. Crawfurd's views in his Sketch of the Trades' House of Glasgow, there does not appear to have been any other reason for the contests between the Merchant and Craft Ranks in Glasgow, during the same period, than the claims and differences between them which James VI. had thus brought to an end in Edinburgh, where local historians give no such version of their discords as a religious foundation, arising out of the Reformation struggles between the Popish or Episcopal and the Presbyterian parties.

In annals of one of the Crafts of which the Trades' House consists, Mr. Crawfurd's "Sketch" is entitled to regard as an exponent of the constitution, funds, and bye-laws of the House, but as a ***partial*** writer of history he becomes open to criticism and to be controverted. The Maltmen

do not agree with the excellent and able late Clerk of the House in the conclusion come to by him, that a religious element was the cause of their differences in the Merchant and Craft Ranks in Glasgow—the Craftsmen maintaining the doctrines of the Reformation and Presbytery, the Merchants supporting Popery, and latterly Episcopacy. The antagonism between the Merchants and Craftsmen in Glasgow for the political influence of the Town, and management of its Magistracy, was no other than the same mere local contention for precedence between the two ranks which M'Ure, Gibson, Ewing, and Mr. Laurence Hill—the two latter eminent scholars and antiquaries—accurately represent it to have been.

M'Ure says:—"In the 16th century violent contests arose between the "Merchant and Trade Ranks respecting the government of the city. The "Merchants had exercised the whole sway, monopolised the Magistracy, and "assumed the sole right of managing the Funds. The Trades, who were more "numerous, insisted on a participation of office. The animosities which had "arisen from this source were at last allayed by a submission of the points of "difference to Sir George Elphinstone of Blythswood, Knt., then Provost; Mr. "David Weems (the Parson of Glasgow); and Messrs. John Bell and Robert "Scott, two ministers of the city, anent their privileges, places, ranks, and "prerogatives." The award of these Arbitrators, dated 6th February, 1605, is termed the "LETTER OF GUILDRY," and contains the Constitutions of the present Merchants' House, Trades' House, and Incorporation of Maltmen.

Mr. Crawfurd's theory is, that what had been hitherto treated to suit the interest of a party, as a mere squabble for precedence between the Merchant and Trade Ranks in Glasgow respecting the government of the City, was in reality the struggle of the Craftsmen, who had early imbibed the principles of the Reformation and Presbytery, for the maintenance of these principles against the Merchant rank, the supporters of Popery and latterly of Episcopacy. This is given as historically accurate in the "Sketch of the Trades' House," and as Mr. Crawfurd's own conviction after a careful study of the History of the City itself. Locally, the idea is mentioned as alike novel and fanciful.

Gibson, and Brown, following M'Ure, give no utterance of the kind; and Mr. Benjamin Mathie, for thirty-six years Clerk to the Trades' House, in a Sketch in 1819, drawn up by request, to afford information of the Constitution and Regulations of the House, after the due examination he was well qualified to make, merely prefaces his History of the Trades of Glasgow considered as one great body corporate by saying: "Previous to "the Letter of Guildry, various disputes and contentions had arisen between "the Merchant Rank and Trades' Rank on account of their opposite inte- "rests and pretensions, which produced great disorders in the City;" in order to put an end to which, on the interposition of the Magistrates and Ministers of the City, the contending parties were prevailed upon to submit their whole differences and the further regulation of their Societies to the determination of arbiters.

Mr. James Ewing, many years Dean of Guild, in a carefully-prepared History of the Guildry and Merchant House of Glasgow, repeats M'Ure's statement; and Mr. Laurence Hill, a venerable member of the Glasgow Archæological Society, in an interesting paper read to the Society in 1858, also incisively reverses Mr. Crawfurd's fallacy. Mr. Hill says:—"As during "many years prior to the enactment of the late Parliamentary and Municipal "Reform Bills, by which the Letter of Guildry was so effectually "altered, I had the honour of holding the office of Collector and Director of "the Merchants' House, and had much occasion to observe both the "accuracy and the liberality of Mr. Ewing, I confess I was surprised, and "perhaps mortified, to find in a recent publication not merely the accuracy "of our Merchants' House history and traditions impugned, but an undue "attempt to disparage the character or zeal and regard of the merchant "rank (or those who, whether *de facto* or *de jure*, or both, were in the "government of the city at the time) for the reformed religion, by exalting "the character or regard in that respect of the sister house of which the "Guildry consists, and a flippant and scornful allusion to some of our "ancestry as 'serfs,' and particularly to the antecedents or causes of that "letter as 'a mere squabble,' and to elevate or change at the same time the "real dispute into a case of religious warfare or feelings, which, so far as I

"have had occasion to observe, did not exist between the two classes of "disputants. The objectionable passage, and the Publication to which I "allude, is by my friend Mr. George Crawfurd, and I particularly refer to "the epistle dedication prefaced to 'A Sketch of the Rise and Progress of "'the Trades' House of Glasgow,' printed at Glasgow in the present "year, 1858, addressed to the Deacon-Convener and other respectable "gentlemen, who, I daresay, will not object to, but rather fully concur in, "any observations I may now submit. 'I soon perceived,' says Mr. "Crawfurd, 'that the 14 Incorporations, of whose federal union the Trades' "'House is the result, existed while *the inhabitants of Glasgow were the* "'*serfs* of the Roman Catholic Archbishop, who ruled supreme, and as the "'Lord of the Barony, and latterly of the Regality, appointed the Magis-"'trates; and as I found that *some recent* writers' (among whom he "afterwards specially enumerates Mr. Ewing) 'had represented that the "'LETTER OF GUILDRY of 1605 proceeded from a mere *squabble for* "'*precedence* between the Merchants and Tradesmen of Glasgow, I thought "'it necessary to glance at the history of the city itself in the view of "'testing the accuracy of this statement. This convinced me that what is "'treated as a *mere squabble* for precedence was the struggle of the Crafts-"'men, who had early imbibed the principles of the Reformation, for the "'maintenance of these principles against the supporters of Popery, and "'latterly of Episcopacy in Glasgow, although it suited the interest of these "'supporters to represent it as a local squabble for precedence.' I confess I "have seen nothing in my friend's publication, of any dispute about religious "principles or about this squabble for precedence, entitling Mr. Crawfurd "to accuse Mr. Ewing, and other writers, of base misrepresentation "of a grand Religious struggle. Now, in evidence of the greater "accuracy and propriety of Mr. Ewing's history of our municipal differ-"ences, I refer you to the letter, of which I have here the original, "for your inspection, under the signature of no other than his most "gracious Majesty King James the Sixth, dated the 28th November, "1606, addressed to three of our citizens, two of whom at least, Messrs. "Robert Rowatt and Mathew Turnbull, we find in the list of the Magis-

"trates about that time; and there his Majesty expressly states his "understanding 'the chief ground of your differences in that cittie to be "'a question amongst the equality of Merchaunts and Craftis in the "'government of the towne.' And he gives his recommendation that the "Councillors elected should be 'the most wise, discreet, and peaceable "'men of the cittie, makinge the half Merchaunts, and the half Craftis, "'according to the rules that we have sent you herein enclosed.' His "Majesty's letter is dated at the time of the first Annual Election, imme-"diately after the award of Sir George Elphinstone and the other Arbiters, "with which possibly his Majesty may either have then been unacquainted, "or perhaps been dissatisfied on some points, and is a very decisive "'testing of the accuracy' of the statement as to what the 'LETTER OF "'GUILDRY' of 1605 proceeded from, given by Mr. Ewing, being greater "and more to be depended on than that now, and for the first time, given "by Mr. Crawfurd."

Mr. Crawfurd having made his statement as a historical fact, it is fair to record in this way the more consonant view of the contentions between our ancestors of the Merchant and Trades' rank given in Mr. Hill's narrative, and in the testimony of M'Ure and the other writers referred to.

THE HISTORY AND SOCIAL CUSTOMS OF THE CRAFT SINCE 1605.

The history of the Incorporation of "Maltmen" in Glasgow prior to 1605 cannot be accurately given—its previous Records, in common with those of the Trades' House, having perished, according to tradition, during a fire in the city in 1601. As the incorporated Trades at this period, and long subsequently, as well as the Convenery or Trades' House, met for transaction of their business at the Trades' Hospital, a building which at one time stood near the Cathedral, it is probable that the records of the Trades' House and of the Maltmen may have been deposited in the same place of safety, and that they perished together, or disappeared in the confusion incident to the periods of civil commotion. It

is now impossible to ascertain the origin of the Incorporation or to trace back its earlier history. In 1605, its Constitution, along with that of the Merchants' House and Trades' House, was ascertained, and made the subject of particular regulation in the Letter of Guildry, the earliest document extant having reference to the Constitution of the Incorporation. By this important deed it was concluded "that there shall be in all time coming ane Dean of Gild, ane Deacon Conveener, and ane VISITOUR of MALTMEN." From the Letter of Guildry referring to the calling as a then subsisting institution, and from other sources, it is evident that the Maltmen were a subsisting calling or Incorporation in Glasgow, holding an influential rank among the Crafts of which the Trades' House was composed, long before 1605. In what manner the Maltmen had been originally incorporated, whether by the Magistrates, with consent of the Bishop or Archbishop of the See granting a Letter of Deaconry or Seal of Cause, cannot now be determined. Beyond doubt the craft in Glasgow was incorporated at as early a period as we find Scottish craftsmen associated into Societies or Incorporations having certain rights and privileges. The Constitution of each trade or craft declared the manner in which it was to be conducted—enacting rules for guidance of the members, and providing funds for relief of the decayed brethren, their widows, and children. The correct designation of the Incorporation is "MALTMEN AND MEALMEN," although for many years past they appear, probably for the sake of brevity, to have kept by the "Malt" and thrown aside the "Meal."

The first mention of Deacons and "maister men" of crafts in the Acts of the Scottish Parliament is in James I., 1424, and there is evidence of the existence in Glasgow of several of the Incorporations in the 15th and early in the 16th centuries. There is no mention of Maltmen or Maltmakers as a separate body in the Scottish Acts till 1503, at which time Glasgow, in its ancient Burgh Title-deeds, is seen to contain, in numerous malt-kilns and malt-barns, the evidence of a prosperous calling. There is no description of property so frequently recurring as that of a "malt-kiln and pertinents." An early local historian [Gibson, p. 170], after enumerating the Incorporations, and the state of their payments and funds, sums up their history,

perhaps correctly, in affirming that "the era of erection of these different Incorporations is between 1520 and 1560."

Mr. Crawfurd inadvertently says that "the Incorporation of Maltmen *arose* out of the Letter of Guildry."* Instead of the term "*arose*" it would have been more correct to say that this Incorporation had its privileges and prerogatives fixed, and was brought into union with the other Crafts by the Letter. It had previously held aloof from them, and not taken part in their schemes of benevolence, as is obvious towards the end of the Letter.

In subsequent historical references to the crafts in Mr. Crawfurd's "Sketch," it is made apparent that the Incorporation of Maltmen had a greater antiquity, and that the calling had been "incorporated" long before 1605. The Deed of Submission, 10th November, 1604, upon which followed the Decree Arbitral known as the "Letter of Guildry," proves sufficiently, if it were disputed, that the Incorporation of Maltmen did not *arise* therefrom, but existed then and previously as one of the incorporated crafts of the "Burgh and Cittie of Glasgow." For among the persons nominated and chosen for the "haill *craftsmen*" and their assistants, to treat and reason concerning the matters between the ranks of Merchants and Craftsmen, the Deed of Submission entered into on 10th November, 1604, contains the name of James Fisher, *Maltman*, as one of the subscribing Craft rank so chosen. James Fisher also subscribes the Decree Arbitral or Letter of Guildry along with the other Commissioners and the Umpires. He was Clerk of the Incorporation, and it is probable was chosen to represent and sign for it, on account of others not being able to write.

There being no evidence now to show the precise date when the Maltmen and Mealmen were primarily erected as an Associated Craft, it will be sufficient to say that it was before 1556. Mr. Crawfurd elsewhere deduces, from authorities quoted by him, that at the time of the Reformation in 1560 the Craftsmen of Glasgow had been associated under *fourteen* separate Trades or Incorporations, and that in 1604 these *fourteen* Crafts then existed as incorporated bodies, each having its lawfully appointed Deacon and Masters

* Sketch of the Trades' House, p. 27.

—the *fourteen* Crafts still existing at the present day—the Incorporation of Maltmen being the fourth in the order of precedence.

The Act of the Scottish Parliament, which came into operation in 1503, is the earliest known law relating to the craft, but it does not describe the trade as incorporated. By that Act Maltmen are enjoined to "present their "malt to the mercat, and sell none till nine hours, under the pain of escheat "of the malt, and that they take no more than ane boll of the bear for "making the chalder of malt, under the pain of oppression." The penalties inflicted for oppression were very severe. Like the miller and his knaves, or workmen, who received definite portions of the meal, called multures, and knaveship, for grinding the corn, the maltster in James IV.'s reign was paid for his work by a part of the "bear" given to him to be malted. There was not much circulating coin in the country, and payments were consequently made in kind.

Historically, "Maltmen" were an influential body in Scotland. At an early period the quantity of malt manufactured in the kingdom, not only for home use, but to supply the wants of England, a country so greatly superior in wealth, was considerable. The circumstance that in our wars with England, when by the adverse fortunes of the field a tribute was imposed upon us, it was a frequent arrangement that a great part should consist of malt, strikingly attests that the article formed an important branch of Scottish national industry, even as early as the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

The Maltmen in Glasgow, however, must have been an associated craft before 1556. In that year when, by order of Queen Mary, a tax was levied on the Burghs, the collecting of the sum laid upon Glasgow is ordained in the Town Council Records by Stenters appointed for each of the fourteen *Incorporations* and for the non-incorporated inhabitants. The "Stentaris for the *Incorporation* of Maltmen" were James Mudy, William Wilsoune, Andro Pettigrew, and Alexander Pettigrew. The Magistrates of the Burgh required the services of the crafts in the 16th century as Stenters for other assessments, national and municipal, upon the inhabitants of Glasgow; and there is similar evidence that the Maltmen on these occasions got their share of the duty. The Burgh Records otherwise frequently confirm the fact that the

Maltmen had existence as an independent Corporation earlier than the Letter of Guildry; and for trade purposes their special interference was authorised by the Magistrates long prior to the Visitors' investment with executive powers in 1605. The following ordinance by the Magistrates in 1574 was doubtless at the instance of the craft—the "persones under-wrytten" were Members of the Maltmen calling, and therefore selected to taste the ale—see if the same be sufficient—and to see "quha brewis yat are unfre," *i.e.*, who had not entered *freemen* with the calling.

"Burgh Records, 5th October, 1574.

"It is statut and ordanit yat yir persones under-wrytten every ane w^{t} in "ye gayts quhair yai duell pass ouklie throt ye samyn, and taist ye ail browin "w^{t} in ye boundis limatit to yaim to se gif ye samyn be sufficient according "to ye price taxt yairupon, *and quha brewis yat are unfre*, and to report ye "samyn ouklie [*i. e.*, "*weekly*"] to ye Baillies,

"For ye Rattonraw and Drygate:
"John Dalrumpill—John Spreull,

"Frae ye Wyndheid to ye Blackfrers:
"Cuthbert Herbertson—Williame Rowat.

"Frae ye Blackfrers to ye Croce:
"Archibald Mure—John Taylor.

"Frae ye Gallogate and Troyngate:
"Johne Woddrop—Johne Bell.

"Frae ye Croce to ye Nether Barrasyett:
"Matthew Wilsoun—James Craig.

"Frae ye Barrasyett to ye Brig and Stockwell:
"Johne Arbuckle—Johne Gilmor."

Nothing could give a better idea of the giant strides which the city has since made. The Nether Barrasyett was the south Port at the foot of Saltmarket, being the principal entry to the Green. Barrasyett seems a corrup-

tion of the words "Burgh's gate." The extract is curious as evidence not merely that there were freemen of an Incorporation at the time, but also as giving the names of all the chief thoroughfares in Glasgow. It is worthy of remark that the tasters are divided into six pairs, as if, by such an arrangement, the Magistrates had left it to the tasters' own good sense so to adjust their visits to the brewers that there should not be more than two of them going about the town tasting on the same week-day.

It may not be out of place to describe the aspect of the city at that time. Each of the main entrances to the city was closed by a barrier, or wall of stone, drawn across the ends of the streets. In the centre of each barrier was the gate, popularly termed the "yett" or "port." These port-gates were locked at night-fall, and on Sunday. The locking at night served to keep all stragglers outside the walls, particularly the Highlanders, who, for a long period, were veritable thorns in the flesh to the worthy citizens. The locking of the gates on Sunday was a provision of the Bailies for preserving the sanctity of the day—by preventing persons wandering to the Burgh of Rutherglen "to see vain plays there on Sunday." About anno 1600, the High Street, Trongate, Bridgegate, and Saltmarket formed the city proper. Country houses fringed the banks of the Molendinar, then a clear streamlet; the water in the Molendinar Burn in the beginning of the last century even being so good, that people in the Bridgegate took the water thereof for the brewing of their ale. Business houses were mostly situated in the vicinity of the Cross, while the "upper ten" had their mansions about the Drygate. The population did not exceed 7500. The markets in olden time were in the high part of the town at the old Cross or Wynd-head, at the junction of High Street and Rottenrow; and were removed at the Reformation to the Cross in Trongate, where they stood in 1605. In 1636 the Meal and Bear Market was built opposite the College. In 1642 the market day, which had been sometime before changed from Thursday to Monday, was changed to Wednesday.

About 1567 the Malt Trade got into disfavour with the governing powers, for in that year, by Act of Parliament, James VI., 1567, c. 29, it is ordained "be our Soveraine Lorde, his Regent, and the three Estaites

"of this present Parliament for the common weil of this Realme, that there "be na Deakon of Craft of Maltmen outher to Burgh or to land, or ony uther "part within this Realme. And gif ony writing, gift, or priviledge be given "ony time befoir, our Soveraine Lorde, with advice of his Regent, and the "three Estaites foirsaidis, decernis and declaris the samin to have been fra the "beginning, and to be in all time cumming null, and of nane avail, force, nor "effect. Sa that it sall never be lesum to ony of the maltmen of this "Realme to have Deakons, bot to be repute na craft."

The Sovereign Lord, with whom the Regent Moray and the collective wisdom of the land advised, was an infant of weak constitution, scarcely twelve months born. The Maltmen were well aware, therefore, from whom the fulmination against their privileges and rights emanated. One thing this deprivation did, and that was to prove to future generations that they had Deacons before 1567, and an incorporated status to be deprived of. The Act fell into desuetude, probably with the death of the Regent himself, and an attempt made to resuscitate it in 1612 proved ineffectual. Another more successful effort to blot out the Maltmen from the lists of the Crafts was made by Charles II. in December, 1669; but, by the unwearied diligence of the Members of this and other Crafts, a ratification of the Letter of Guildry was, in little more than two years thereafter, obtained from Parliament.

The Act 1567 had never controlled the Calling, and, long before the time of the Letter of Guildry, having been utterly neglected had gone into desuetude, by presumed Royal allowance; and the Maltmen had advanced by their own power and advantages to their position in the community. That position even made ineffectual, so far as they were concerned, the Act 1612, passed some years after the Letter of Guildry, again authorising certain penal statutes therein mentioned, and ordaining "everie ane of them to "stand in their awne strength, force, and effect in all tyme cumming"—among others, "The Acts of Parliament made anent Maltmen." For a time usage prevailed over the public law of the land, but at length the Scottish Parliament of Charles II., 1669, expressly revived the obnoxious provisions of the Act of the Parliament of His Majesty's grandfather of 1567. The power and influence of Maltmen had once more excited public jealousy—

they are to be put down altogether—to have no Deacon—and be reputed no Craft. An Act of the Council of Edinburgh, dated in 1646, ranking Maltmen among the Trades there, is even declared null, and perhaps accounts for their omission as a Craft to this day. Sir George Mackenzie, in his Observations, remarks that the reason why Maltmen are discharged to have a Deacon, is because that at their meetings they might conspire to set a price upon the victual and upon the ale and beer at their pleasure, and force the gentlemen to sell at *any* rate.

The Acts of Parliament 1567 and 1669, declaring Maltmen to be "no craft" and discharging them to have a Deacon, may have been a salutary regulation for the Burgh of Edinburgh and other burghs of the kingdom, tending to remedy a very general grievance. The Maltsters of Scotland were in use to settle the price of Barley at a low rate, at the same time taking high prices for their Malt; and, when they were also Brewers, a very disproportioned price for their Ale, to the prejudice of the Corn-growers and of the lieges. Attempts had been made to remedy this evil, by enacting Statutes in the reigns of James IV. and James V. to settle the difference between the prices of Barley and Malt. The remedies were found insufficient, especially where the Maltster brewed his Malt—he was not affected by the Statutes, he still settled the price of the Barley at a low rate, and by combination of the Maltmen none of them would give a higher price, but took exorbitant profits upon the Ale. Therefore these Statutes of 1567 and 1699 were put in force, dissolving the Corporations of Maltmen, declaring them no craft, and prohibiting them to have Deacons.

But the evil really did not apply to the Maltmen of Glasgow. The Barley of the country was by no means sufficient by that time to answer the consumpt in the country, and there was no danger of combination in Glasgow against the Corn growers, when it was necessary for the Maltman's business to import large quantities of Corn yearly, at a great expense by land and sea carriage, for the use of the inhabitants. Hence it was proper for the City of Glasgow to encourage their calling of Maltmen in keeping up the supplies of Malt required to furnish their national beverages to the Burgesses of the City.

For this reason, when the City in 1605 was about to have its policy for "the care of the liberties and the commonwell of the Burgh," regulated by the Letter of Guildry,—among other regulations therein the Constitution of the Corporation of Maltmen in Glasgow as a Craft is settled, having "ane Visitour." The Visitor was to have power to try all Meal and Bear, and to impose fines or lower prices if the quality of the Bear, Meal, or Malt was inferior, or "Evill Malt" mixed with good. He was also to receive from the Freemen a quarterly payment of threepence as each member's quarter account, together with eight pennies for each making of Malt, to be collected and disbursed quarterly for relief of the poor of the Corporation.

The Letter of Guildry up to 1669, although acted upon and continuing to regulate the Guildry, Deacon-Convener, and Visitor of Maltmen in their elections, statutes, and privileges, had not been confirmed by Parliament. On occasion, therefore, of the passing of this oppressive Act of Charles II., again declaring Maltmen to be no Craft, the Incorporation applied to the Legislature, and mainly at their own solicitation, their privileges were finally sanctioned in 1672, by the King and Parliament confirming the Letter of Guildry, and declaring it to have the force and strength of an Act of Parliament. This was effected by Statute 1672, c. 129, entituled "Ratification of a Decree "Arbitral between the Merchants and Crafts of the Burgh of Glasgow, entituled "the Letter of Gildrie, Deacon-Conveener, and Visitour of Maltmen and Meil-"men." There followed in 1684 a Charter of Confirmation,* by Arthur, Archbishop of Glasgow, in favour of the "Maltmen calling," ratifying the Letter of Guildry, "in swa far as concerns the said calling allenarly;" and also confirming an Act by the Magistrates and Town Council granted them in 1677.

The Act of Parliament, 1669, c. 15, so vital to their interests, passing in the end of December, became immediately a matter of earnest consideration to the Calling, as appears in their minutes of 1st February, 1670. Throughout

* In Collector's Accounts—"5 January, 1684. For passing ye Confirmationne granted be ye Bischope, of ye Gildrie and uyr priviledges of ye calling, getting ye seall yrto,—Wrytting yrof, sundry rides to Edinburgh, and uyr diligence yranent, £373 11s."

their history, from their earliest recorded minutes, the Incorporation have maintained at all times a most becoming respect for constituted authority; and during stirring national events, or an exciting political crisis, are seen to be either discreetly silent or safely loyal. For the years 1670-71 there is a dignified acquiescence in the evil fortune of the hour—there is no election of "Visitor" of the Incorporation, but their chief Office-bearer for the time is known and referred to as "Oversman of their calling," and instead of the usual Quarter-masters, has "four or fyve of the most wyse and qualified of the brethrein" to assist him. Thus—

"1670. *Primo Februarii.*—The same day, the haill brethrein of the "calling being conveined—wes concluded be the haill brethrein present, that "it sall be lesum to Jon Findlay, their present Oversman, to call for four or "fyve of the most wyse and qualified of the brethrein to assist him in all things "relaiting to the calling, and in speciall for obteining ane mitigatioun of the "lait Act of Parliament—with full power to them to act in all things neidful "to be done thairintill for the guid of the calling, and to deburss out of their "monyes what they think convenient for the weill of the calling—all the "haill brethrein heirby allowing and approving."

The public opinion of 1670 upon this Act of Legislature it is impossible now to ascertain, nor does it appear in what way Parliament was induced so immediately to reconsider their enactment, grant the desired "mitigatioun," and rescind the obnoxious statute; but the Minutes of the Calling in Glasgow show no want of zeal on their part for immediate restitution of the privileges of Maltmen. Their recorded proceedings, like the Scottish Acts of Parliament, are remarkable for brevity; and it is interesting to see how this attack upon their liberties was regarded in their social assemblings at "The Craft's Hospital."

"1670. *Nono Junii.*—The same day it is concludit that the Calling "advance one hundredth merks of every thousand merks they have of frie "money for defence of ther and the rest of the Treads' liberties, and to get "the samyn ratified according as they hev it be former Kings."

"1670. *Vigesimo Primo Julii.*—The samyne day Patrick Bryce is "appoyntit to ryd eist to Edinburgh to attend the Parliament, to see what

"mitigatioun he can gett of the lait Act of Parliament discharging Visitor "and Meeting of Maltmen."

For more than a year thereafter the minutes do not allude to the state of matters, and do not mention what steps Patrick Bryce was taking to get the desired mitigation.

When the annual election of Deacons of Craft recurred, the Town Council came to the assistance of the Calling. Careful not to contravene Public Statute, and as a Visitor of the Burgh Bear and Meal markets was indispensable, a solution of the Maltmen difficulty is easily found by the Town Council appointing to the office the Maltman who would have been Visitor of the Calling for the year.

"1671. *Quarto Novembris.*—This day, Patrick Bryce, one of the ordinarie "Brethrein of the calling, being electit be ye Magistrats and Counsell "for sighting and visiting ye bear and meil mercats and uyrs, and likewis for "eshewing many gros faults used to be comitted yrintill, and according yrto "having conveined ye brethrein of ye calling—They mak choyse of John "Brysonne, Elder, to be his Quarter Master in place of umq^lo^ Walter "Bryce, and James Campbell in place of —— [*sic*], and appoint Robert "Guidding collector for ane year to come."

A "memorandum" is entered on—

"1671. *Vigesimo septimo Novembris.*—There is in the hands of Patrick "Bryce belonging to the calling £433 6s. 8d. [Scots], qlk he declared he was "willing to delyver if ye calling had to do thairwith, but it was thought fit "to let it remayne in his hands." This was the balance of one thousand merks which had been placed in his hands to defray the costs incurred by him on the Calling's behalf.

The Collector's "Compt" for the year 1671-72, contains several considerable items, "debursement," of a deal of money "spent" in meetings with the Provost, Bailies, Convener, and others, on occasion of "consultation and advysings anent recoverie of the calling's libertie," and of expenses to Edinburgh and other places, *e.g.*, "Debursed at ane meiting in Baillie Fairies "hous wt ye Proveist, Baillie Cauldwell, ye Conveiner, Mr. Wm. Weir and "uyrs wt ym, for advysing a recoverie of ye calling's libertie, £20."

"1672. *Septimo Februarii.*—Ye same day ye haill brethrein of the "Calling being conveined, and taking to yr considerationne ane act sett "doune on the 1st February, 1670, qrby its ordained yt ye present Oversman "for ye time should call for four or fyve of ye most wyse and qualified of ye "Calling to assist him in all things relaiting to the Calling, and in speciall for "the obteining of ane mitigatioun of the Act of Parliāt relaiting to the "Calling, and to deburse out of yr monyes qt they think conveinient for "ye effectuating yrof: They, thairfor, all in ane voice doe approve of the "said Act, and recommend to their said Oversman to goe about the samyn "with all convenient diligence at ye next sitting doun of ye Parliāt; "and what monye he has need to deburse thairin they heirby allow and "approve of the samyn conforme to his compt to be given in yranent."

"1672. *Septimo Februarii.*—The same day yr was delyverit up be "Patrick Bryce, and put in ye Box, qlk was restand in his hand as a pt "of yt Thousand marks advanced be ye Tred to defend ye liberties of ye "Calling, Four hundredth threttie three punds, six schillings and eight "pennies, and ye said Patrick is heirby yrof discharged accordingly."

The next minute of election records the successful issue of the Calling's endeavours. The thanks of the Craft were doubtless substantially accorded to Patrick Bryce and other zealous workers in the cause; but it was not customary to notice these in their recorded transactions. That the services of the Maltmen on this occasion had been foremost in obtaining ratification of the Letter of Guildrie, there can be no doubt. Patrick Bryce especially is the person appointed by the Trades' House to receive from the several Deacons their respective proportions of the cost of the Ratification, which amounted to £1485 7s. 8d. Scots. For the two years ensuing he is Deacon-Convener of the Trades. The Maltmen are in high favour; when he resigns office, he is succeeded by another of the Calling, for in 1674 his mantle falls upon the shoulders of his friend William Wallace.

"1672. *Octavo Octobris.*—The quhilk day the haill brethrein of the "Calling of Maltmen within this Burgh being conveined conform to the "laudable ordor prescribed be the Letter of Gildrie of the Burgh, and quhilk "is now ratified and approven be the seal of Act of Parliament, and so the

"haill Calling ar admitted again to the ancient Libertie they had befor con-
"forme to the Letter of Gildrie, and that for the electing of four persones
"of their number to be put one Lytt, and to be presentit to the Proveist,
"Baillies, and Counsell of this Burgh, to the effect that ane of them might
"be choysen be the said Proveist, Baillies, and Counsell, to thir office as
"Visitor of Maltmen and Meilmen within this Burgh for the year enshewing;
"be pluralitie of votes they did elect and choose the persons following, vizt.,
"Patrick Bryce (Old Visitor), John Findlay, John Brysonne, Matthew
"M'Aulay, and Walter Weinzgat, and ordains the said Lytt to be presentit
"be James Harvey and John Park to the effect foresaid to the Magistrates
"of the Burgh and Toune Counsell thairof.

"Thairafter the said John Findlay was choysen Visitor of Maltmen and
"Meilmen for a year to come."

"1672. *Decimo nono Novembris.*—This day there was producit be
"Patrick Bryce, now Deacon Convener, ane lait Act of Parliament wherein
"the ancient Liberties and privileges of the calling, with the ancient Letter
"of Gildrie of this Burgh wherein the said Liberties are foundit, are ratified,
"and is put in the Box."

The Collector's "Compt" for 1673 finally disposes of the whole affair, making the last mention thereof in two Items of Discharge—"For consulta-
"tion at Edinburgh anent the Tred, £24 Scots;" and again, "To the Visitor
"what he had deburst for ye callings' affaires, £120 Scots."

Thus the Maltmen in Glasgow were restored to their ancient position and privileges, which they retained till 1846, when the exclusive rights of trading within Burgh in Scotland were abolished. For thirty years, however, previous to 1846, the functions of the Visitor with regard to inspection of the grain, malt, and meal offered for sale, or manufactured within Burgh in Glasgow, had not been exercised.

From the Memoranda to be found in the sequel, taken without much order from the information contained in the manuscript volumes of the Maltmen Incorporation, some idea may be formed of the great quantity of material that might be derived, particularly from the earliest of these, and used for a series of publications. The Transactions of the Scottish Crafts,

preserved in their Records in the ancient Burghs of Scotland, are valuable Records, which, if examined, would shed much light on the doings of the citizens in byegone years. Many a quaint custom would emerge, or receive a new illustration—many useful facts be learned—and the story of many a good deed be told for our edification and delight.

The voluminous Minute Books of the Incorporation of Maltmen in Glasgow, since 1615, like those of the other Crafts, are filled with information shewing Burgh life and government in Glasgow, in the olden time, and how our forefathers managed business matters. The Records of the respective Crafts in the Minutes of their Corporate Meetings have been carefully kept, and their pages would give ample return to the research of the annalist or historian. Any one of the Maltmen volumes for the years embraced in it realises the actual life of the period in the important Burgh which, even in 1605, the Letter of Guildry designates "one of the most renowned Cities within this Realm."

These Incorporation Records are a source in which may be discovered much information of the life and manners of Glasgow, otherwise wanting, or at least barely and scantily supplied. In a sketch like the present it is not possible to keep within bounds the extracts it is tempting to make from them, or to express their history of events sufficiently in the selection of a few graphic extracts. It was intended to introduce one of the Collector's Accounts in the 17th or beginning of the 18th century, but it would require too many pages. The Annual Accounts of Income and Expenditure from 1650 to 1750 would form a quaint and interesting publication.

OF THE VISITOR AND MASTER COURT.

In the Letter of Guildry the Calling is referred to as a then subsisting institution, and various enactments are made as to the ELECTION, POWERS and DUTIES of the VISITOR, the Principal Officer of the Incorporation, and indeed it is evident that the Visitor is there recognised as one of the permanent officials of the Municipality. Thus it is provided by article 44,

"that there shall be ane VISITOUR of MALTMEN and MEALMEN, who shall be "chosen yearly in time coming, that same day that the Deacon Conveener is "chosen, in this form:—The whole Maltmen and Mealmen shall give in "four men's names, of the most worthiest and discreet men of the Rank of "Maltmen, with the old VISITOR, and present lytes to ye Provest, Baillies, "and Councill, who shall make choice of one of them to be VISITOR for "that year, and so on in all time coming, and shall be sworne."

On the Visitor was devolved the sacred duty of promoting the observance of the Sabbath among those of his own Calling, for it is expressly enacted that "he shall take tryall of them that prophane the Sabbath day "in their calling, in dighting, receiving and delivering of Meall, Bear, Corn, "and Malt, carrying of steep water, ingleing of kills, and such like other "offences, and the transgressors being convict shall pay the VISITOR Ten "shillings, by the unlaw of the Session of the Kirk."

Another power vested in the Visitor and long exercised by him and his "Assisters" if carried into effect in the present day would surprise the corn merchants; for it is enacted that "the VISITOR "shall have power to try all Meal and Bear either in kills, houses, or "booths, except freemen's Bear, Meal, or Malt coming to their own houses, "which the VISITOR shall have power to visit if he be required be the "buyer or in the mercats; and where they find insufficient stuff, as hot, "rotten, or frost-slain stuff, either mixt among good stuff or be the alone; "and likewise, where they find good stuff spilt in the making, he shall "report the samine to the Baillies, and the owner thereof to get no more for "the samine stuff nor the VISITOR and two or three of his assisters think "it worth."

The "Letter" proceeds to prescribe the other Laws and Regulations of the Calling, and gives the Visitor most ample power for asserting and carrying them out.

The proper working of Malt; buying and selling it at the market; inspecting the sufficiency of Meal and Bear either in kilns, houses, or shops, or in the market; with offences against good government, and the penalties to be imposed upon contraveners, are precisely laid down in Sections 44-54,

and carefully adjudged. And it is provided that as occasion may occur, any further Acts and Statutes the Visitor with the advice of his brethren, shall see fit to devise, may be enacted.

The oldest extant Records of the Calling are preserved in the volume of Minutes of Incorporation and Master Court Meetings held from 31st November, 1615, to 13th January, 1680, in which are included the Quarterly and Yearly Accounts of Charge and Discharge. This Minute Book in the caligraphy of the period, now illegible except to a few who choose to give it their study, was carefully transcribed a few years ago and its contents made available for general information. The volume commences with the following minute:—

"Ultimo Novembris, Anno Domini
"Millesimo Sexcentesimo decimo quinto.

"The qlk day Walter Douglas, Visitour, and his assistaris, being conveinit "in the College Kirk; Johne Stewart, John Scheillis, James Hall, William "Layng, Charles Hamiltonn, Robert Andersonn, Johne Schedene, Thomas "Crichtonn, Patrick Langlandis, Jon Ross, Johne Blair, Elder, James Culen, "George Gemmill, and Andrew Sym, ar ilk ane of them, decernit in ane "unlaw of threttene schillings four pennies money, fur not compeiring at "Hallowmes last to pay their quarteris compts, being lawlie wairint be the "officer to that effect, quha gaif his aith thairupoun. Requestis that the "Provost and Bailies of Glasgow interpone their aūrtie heirto."

So soon as the fourteen brethren had been dealt with for non-attendance and non-payment of the quarter's accounts, the meeting turned its attention to other financial matters, and

"The said day the said Waltir maid compt of Hallowmes quarteris "compts, qlk collectioun extendis to xvj lib xiiij sh (£16 14s. od.), Scots, "qlk wes disponit as followes, viz.:—

"To the Craftis Hospital, vij lib x sh (£7 10s. od.)
"To James Fischer, clark, xl sh (40s.)
"To Patrik Urie, for support, xl sh (40s.)
"For ane new buik, xl viiij sh (48s.)

"To Johne Scheirer, lvi sh (56s.)

"There is na frie money of this quarteris collectioun."

After payment of the five items the quarter's income of £14 16s. Scots was exhausted. The Saxon form of penmanship of this short account is used in both letters and figures; but, following the Roman method, the letters of the alphabet are employed to denote the various sums. It is not till 1652 that our present Arabic symbols for number appear in the accounts. One of the most interesting features observable in the series of Records belonging to the Incorporation is the gradual change which has taken place in Scotland during a period of two hundred years in the handwriting and form of the letters, the spelling, and the modes of expressing thought.

"The said day (30th November, 1615) yair wes tane out of the box "umqle Alex. Pollokis band, qlk is ordainit to be registrat and persewit "befoir ye Commiss. of Glasgow, and was deliverit to the Visitour.

"Ye said day ordanis James Gib, Wm. Gib, and Wm. Wricht to be "wairint to Tysday next, to heir yame decerint in ane new upset for un- "sufficient malt making."

According to the Letter of Guildry insufficient making was the employment in that process of "hot, rotten, or frost-slain stuff, either mixt among "good stuff or be the alone, or good stuff spilt in the making, and bear "flourished with good above and the rest worse."

"The said day thair was tane out of the box ane obligatioun of John "Drylandis, principall, and Robert Maxwell his caūr, qlk was delyverit to "the said Robert, and ane new band for ye same moneye of David Gray "principall, and Gilbert Gray his caūr, put yrfoir." The Calling are thus seen to be possessed of money invested in Bonds or Obligations preserved in the box independently of Quarter Accounts. The annual rents or interest of the Bonds did not form a part of the Visitor's "compts," but were accumulated and lent out. The sums were small and the annual rents were allowed to run on always for a period of years or till the Bonds were paid up. Thus, in Claud Colquhoun's Bond, "for one hundredthe pund Scots, it is concludit "the annual rent is frie for ane year and longer during the will of the Visitor "and Quarter Maisters."

"Ye said day ressaivit be the Visitour, fra Thomas Wynning, of mort-"claith silver, x sh" (10 shillings).

This first minute sets forth nearly the whole sources whence the revenue of the Incorporation was derived. It appears to have been necessary to apply to the Provost and Bailies for a warrant, in terms of the Visitor's decerniture, against such members as had not been punctual in settling their quarterly payments, but no petition or written complaint was presented to the Magistrates, nor intimation given to defaulters that an authority for the recovery of arrears and fines was to be put in force against them. The affair is a curious exemplification of the powers wielded by both Visitor and Magistrates.

Quinto Decembris, 1615—the "Tysday next" mentioned above, the case of the unlucky Gibs was heard. "The qlk day, the Visitor and his "assistaris being conveint, they decernit James Gib, and Wm. Gib, his "caūr (cautioner), in ane new upset of twentie merks, for making of "unsufficient malt, and the said James came in ye Visitor's will thairfor;" that is, threw himself on the Visitor's goodnature, to be allowed a little time to liquidate the fine. Making of inferior malt being a matter of a purely business character, no representation required to be made in this instance to the Magistrates for a warrant to recover the penalty, and the Visitor's power of preventing James Gib pursuing his calling until the fine was paid was an amply sufficient means to enforce compliance with his orders.

"The qlk day decernis Richart Donaldsoun in ane new upset for resetting "and halding with him in partnerie of Malcolme Bankier, and suffering "the said Malcolme to mak Malt in his kill, being ane unfreeman with the "tred."

The powers which the Visitor of the Craft actually wielded are vividly illustrated by what followed in the case of Donaldson and Bankeir.

"Compeirit the said Malcolme Bankeir, and said Richart Donaldson "cautioun (became caution) that he sould enter frie with the tred upon "the 19 day of Decr. instant, under the paine of twentie pundis, and "Malcolme obleist him to relief his caūr." A fortnight's grace was all

the time permitted them to get together the money required to make Malcolm a freeman. They managed their point, as on 29th Dec., 1615, "compeirit Malcolme Bankeir, burges of Glasgow, and desyrit to be frie "with the tred of Maltmen and Meillmen, qlk desyr Walter Douglas, Visitour, "and his assistaris thocht resonabill, and admittis him freeman with the "said tred. Quha gaif his aith of fidelitie for obedience to the pnt Visitor and "his successors in office, and to mak Malt weill and skilfullie, under the pane "of twentie merks; and for performance of the premiss James Lichtbodie is "becum cautioun to that effect, and to pay at Whitsunday nex to cum the "soume of twentie merkes of entres silver; and ye said Malcolme obleist "him to releif his caur, and hes payit to Johne Drew of Mortclaith silver ten "shillings."

Next in degree to insufficient maltmaking was the misdemeanour of receiving bear and making malt thereof to serve the purposes of unfreemen, instead of making malt "only for yairselfis to be tapped and sauld be ye "freemen of ye vocationne to ye inhabitants of this burt or uyris our "Soveraine Lord's lieges. Na person of ye vocationne under no cullor or "pretext quhatsomever is to tak ony man's bear and mak malt thairof under "cullor of their awin, under penalty to ye Visitor of twentie punds money for "ilk brek." Such are the terms of an Act by which the Calling, at a meeting convened in the Craft's Hospital, bound themselves in 1640. The Act was subscribed by eighty-nine freemen, who were all present; it is also signed by the Clerk, "*Gilbertus Merschell, Notarius Publicus.*" By reason of very frequent contraventions it was found necessary to hold another meeting a few years afterwards, which was attended "by ye haill brethrein of ye "Calling, except some four quha was absent, when the penalty was re-enacted "for ilk fault—contraveners to find caution also from stipeing of any malt "qll the same be paid." Scarcely a week passes without a decerniture against freemen for these two offences—*insufficient making* and *making malt for unfreemen.* The offenders generally "cum in the Visitor's will," and are moderately "unlawit." James Rodger is 'decernit' in twentie merks, '*on his awine confession,* for making malt to Johne Wodrop, an unfreeman." For insufficient malt Thomas Vinning is fined "ane dollor."

David Gray, maltman, suffered John Wodrop, an unfreeman, to make malt in his "kill." "The said David and John being present confessit to "ane making of malt in the said David's kill, and yt he had sauld sum to his "awin behaif. The Visitor decernis said David Gray in ane new upset of "twentie merks to be put in the box to the weill of the trade—conform to "ane Act set down by the said tred of befoir of the date the 16th day of "February, 1609 years."

The earliest recorded Election of Visitor is in 1616.

"Octavo Octobris, 1616.

"The qlk day Walter Douglas, Visitor of Maltmen, and his assistaris, "being convenit in the Blackfriers Kirk for electing and choising of four "personnes of thair tred to be ane lyt (leet), with the auld Visitour, haif electit "and choisin James Lichtbodie, Johne Crawford, Rot. Douglas, and Rot. "Maxwell, and ordanit thame to be presentit agt the tyme be Wm. Neilson "younger, and James Moodie, to the effect the proveist, bailyies, and counsell "may mak choise of ane of the fyve to be Visitour for ane yeir nex to cum."

None of the other thirteen crafts presented leets to the Magistracy and Council to choose their Deacons from, and the peculiarity is thus explained: The Letter of Guildry consists of three grand divisions, having each their subdivision. The first treats of the Dean of Guild and Merchant rank, the second of the Deacon-Convener and the Crafts, and the third of the Visitor of Maltmen and those of his craft. These three dignitaries were appointed to their separate administrations in this way:—The Dean bearing office, and twenty-four other merchants selected by him, nominated two of their own rank and himself to be a leet. For Deacon-Convener the Deacons of crafts and their assistants chose two craftsmen and the then Convener. In the case of these two officials the leets were submitted to the Provost Bailies, Council, and Deacons, who fixed upon one person in each leet for the respective offices. The election of the Visitor was accomplished by the whole Maltmen and Mealmen giving in the names of four men belonging to the Craft, and of the old Visitor. So made up, the leet was presented to

the Provost, Bailies, and Council only—not to the deacons of the other crafts, who had no voice in the choosing of a Visitor. In short the jurisdiction of the Visitor in matters connected with his own Craft was co-extensive with the Deacon-Convener's in things which concerned the other thirteen Incorporations. He took higher ground than a deacon simply. It is scarcely necessary to say that by the "Letter" the Dean of Guild is invested with authority much more ample than is bestowed on either Deacon-Convener or Visitor.

"Duodecimo Octobris, 1616.

"The qlk day, Walter Douglas, auld Visitour, is choisin to be Visitour for "ane yeir nex to cum, and gaif his aith dewlie for discharge of his dewtie "yrin."

"19th October, 1616.

"The qlk day, the Visitour and *hail remanent p̄sons of that tred* being "convenit for electing of his assistaris, the Visitor electit and choisit James "Lichtbodie, Wm. Neilsonne, younger, Thomas Cloggie, James Fisher, John "Crawford, James Scott, Andro Allanson, Johne Drew, elder, Niniane "Cumyng, and thir personnes following were electit be pluralitie of votes, viz.: "—Wm. Neilsonne, elder, Robert Maxwell, James Crawford, Robert Douglas, "Thomas Glasfurd, James Modie, John Merschell, John Louk, Robert Aitken, "James Louk." Such had been the routine established from earliest usage before 1605 in the appointment of Assistaris, or as named in other Minutes, Quarter-Masters, Concurrers, and latterly Masters, or Master Court, of the Craft. The Visitor received no instructions in the Letter of Guildry how to constitute his Master Court, nor do subsequent Minutes contain any Act regulating their election. It was the mode of election among the other Crafts, and was followed by the Maltmen without change, except as to a smaller number of Masters, till 1852, when the present laws were sanctioned. The whole Office-bearers in the Incorporation, except the Last Visitor and Last Collector, who are constituent members of the Master Court for one year subsequent to the usual period of vacating office as Visitor and Collector, are now annually on the first Friday following 15th of September, voted upon by the direct votes of the members present.

The election of Visitor, however, by giving in names to the Provost, Bailies, and Town Council in leet, that one of four might be chosen, had ceased since 1833, on the passing of the Act to Amend the Representation of the People in Scotland, from which time his election is by the direct votes of the members. The change is thus recorded:—

"1833. *September* 24.—Thereafter the meeting considered, That by the "Act of Parliament of 3 and 4 William IV. chap. 76, the ancient free consti- "tution of this Corporation, in common with that of other public bodies in "Scotland, has been substantially restored; and that the Freemen of this "Corporation are now entitled to the free election, in such form as shall be "regulated by them, of their several Office-bearers and other necessary "officers for the management of their affairs, without any interference or "control on the part of the Town Council of Glasgow as heretofore, or any "member thereof: Resolved and Enacted, That upon the second Tuesday "of October next, the whole Qualified Freemen of the Corporation should "meet, and should by the direct vote of those then assembled, without the "intervention of Leets, Elect from among the said Freemen one to be "Visitor of Maltmen and Mealmen in Glasgow for the ensuing year, or until "the next ordinary Election of Visitor: And that in time coming the "Visitor should be elected in the form and manner above specified, upon "the same day annually with the Deacons of the other Corporations in "Glasgow: And that it should be competent to re-elect to that office."

The members of the Incorporation were friendly to the general principle of the Burgh Reform Bill—some of their ancient rights and privileges, in common with those of other public bodies in Scotland, having been substantially restored by it: among the most valuable, the free election of their Visitor or President without the control of the Town Council.

To revert to the minute of 19th October, 1616, it will be observed that the haill persons of the Tred were *present* at the meetings. Personal attendance of the "*haill of the Tred*" at meetings to which they were "*wairint be the officer*" was strictly commanded, and failure to attend was punished by the Visitor and his assisters decerning absents in an unlaw of 13s. 4d. Scots, payment of which the Officer proceeded to enforce, and failing immediate

payment, actually poinded their goods. A member decerned in 8s. for absence, complains of his clock being poinded, but is told that having been *wairint* to the meeting, he had *no excuse* for absence.

It is evident that the Visitor and Master Court exercised with a high hand the powers committed to them. They felt themselves placed in an important position in the community. The exclusive right to certain fines granted by the Letter of Guildry were besides a source of revenue scrupulously looked after. And in a sanitary view, so far as concerned the quality in house or market, of malt and meal, two staple commodities of daily use, they were bound to enforce their authority. This was not done without giving occasional offence to members of the Calling, exposing the Visitor to undeserved obloquy, and requiring enactments for his protection.

"5 *May*, 1620.—The qlk day Jon Merschell, Maltman, being accusit "for abuising of the Visitour upon the first of May instant in Francis Hall "his house, and abuising of ye said Visitor with divers skandelous and "opprobrious speiches, and for abuising of William Smyt, Maltman, in p̄ns "of ye Visitour yt saim time. The said Jon speciallie comperand wt in "the Craftis Hospitall the said day. He in p̄ns of the said Walter Douglas, "Visitour, and his Quarter Maisters, being conveint, confessit his fault and "become in will yrfor. And yrfor the Visitour and his Quarter Maisters "having considerationne of ye wrang, unlawit ye said Jon in ane new upsett "of Twentie merks to be employit to ye commone use of ye said Vocationne. "(Signed) GILBERT MERSCHELL, Notarius."

On 3rd *May*, 1637:—"The qlk day, conveinit in ye Craftis Hospitall, "William Wilsonne, p̄nt Visitor, and his Quarter-maisters, and ye haill "vocationne qha for ye maist part were prnt. It is statut and ordainit "in all tyme cuming, with all thair consents, That quhatsomever personn or "personnes of ye said vocationne railes or miscalles ye Visitour, or abuises "him, either be word or deid, privatelie or publiklie, sall pay to ye common "use of ye said vocationne Tenne punds money, and fourtie shillings unlaw "to ye Bailzies."

There is an end to all government if a Magistrate is to be openly defied,

without having the power to visit offenders with instant punishment. The Visitor was not slow in such cases to assert his dignity.

"*Undecimo Maii*, 1665.—This day compeirit in presens of ye Visitor, his "Maisters, and Brethrein of ye calling, Robert Corss, Maltman; and for sua "meikle as he being conveint befor for swering by ane oath, and saying he "vould to God, or be God, yt there was not ane honest Maltman in all "Glasgow, but a whein of false villane knaves, wt many uther reprochfull "speaches, as ye bill given in at the Pror Fiscalles instance at length beires. "Qlk at that tyme being red, and he compearand and denyand ye samyn, "divers witnesses wer examined yrupon, and ye samyne by them sufficiently "provin, Qrupon sentence was continued till ane uyr meiting of ye Calling. "Therefor compeared this day ye said Robert Corss, being warned for yt "effect, and ye said bill being red to him wt yr former ordinance, the above "Robert did frielie submitt himself to ye Visitor, Quarter-Maisters and "Brethrein of ye calling, for his punishment and unlaw, and they ordainit "thir presents to be set doune in ye book and he to subscryve the samyne.

(Signed) "ROBERT CORSS."

"Conforme to ye Act above wryttin this day ye calling reservit, qt unlaw "of Robert Corss should be, to the Visitor and ye Quarter-Maisters, and they "to fyne as they thought fitt."

The unlaw put upon the profane calumniator is not recorded—the punishment of publishing himself for all time by his confession entered in the book and subscribed by him, was likely in this case deemed sufficient.

"*Sexto Augusti*, 1669.—The same day James Rankine, ane of ye "Brethrein of ye calling is unlawit in Three punds for his bais and bad car- "riage towards ye Visitor in ye Court; appoints 40s. yrof to be paid to "William Sheilles, and 20s. to umqll John Pollok's relict."

Several similar cases occurring, it was necessary in 1677 "for peace and good ordor" to re-enact by the calling the statute made against contraveners in 1637.

Party spirit might be expected in the Craft in ancient times as in the days of their descendants, and a fair "opposition" is always a safety-valve in higher places than the Master Court of the Maltmen. The Minute Books

do not record scenes in the conflicts of opinion at their meetings, and Reporters for the Press did not then exist, so the cause is not now apparent why the Town Council, on 29th December, 1682, were obliged to find their Election on the previous 24th October of James Muir to be Visitor had been "*inorderlie*," and now to elect James Walker in his stead. The meeting being convened in the Craft's Hospital to carry out the new Election—the Deacon Convener present with the Craft—James Muir's party in the minority "produced a protest under the hand of Jon Johns, Notary, and "yrafter *went out ye hous*." Then follows the scene which in these days of photography it would be delightful to represent, whether the Visitor were Visitor Walker or Visitor Renton—"And yrafter ye said James Walker, "and uyrs foresaid, all in ane voyce, *havin all takin and sworn the "Test, on their knees, bareheaded*, and repeiting ye words, did yrafter go "on to ye election of ye Masters for this ensuing year," viz., &c. Visitor Walker sensibly named James Muir for one of his Masters, who being present, as sensibly gave his oath with the others.

In successive years, down to the period of the Burgh Reform Act already narrated, the routine of the annual election of the Visitor and Master Court is unvaried—the record of each election being a stereotype of the previous ceremony.

It was not till 1851 that the Visitorship acquired the decoration of a medal and chain as the official badge of civic eminence.

1851. *December* 22.—The Visitor was for the first time invested with gold medal and chain, the Incorporation being almost the last of the Trades' House to become possessed of this official decoration. The design of the medal consists, on the obverse, of the arms of the Incorporation, executed in relief, with the encircling inscription, "Incorporation of Maltmen, Glasgow." On the reverse are the arms of the City, also in relief, according to the oldest and most appropriate blazonry, and an encircling inscription applicable to the Maltmen, "Established in remote antiquity. Sanctioned by the Letter of Guildry, 6th February, 1605. Ratified by Parliament, 1672." Mr. William Steele, junior, Visitor, made an eloquent address on the occasion, which is engrossed in the minutes of the day's proceedings.

VISITING OF THE KILNS, MARKETS, &c.

Among the many duties of his office, perhaps the Visitor's chief duties were "the monthly visitin and sichtin the haill kills in toun," and the weekly inspection of the "public mercat." The earliest note taken of the exercise of this portion of his official services to the craft is at a meeting upon 11th December, 1622:—

"The quhilk day the Visitor, William Neilsonne, Yr., and Quarter "Masters, with consent of the rest of the Vocatioune that were present, "Statute and Ordainit in all tyme cuming that quhasoever of the said "Vocatioune, whether Meilmen or Maltmen, being lawfully warnit to accom- "pany the Visitor to the Bere mercat and Meil mercat for visiting of "the samyne, and swa that guid order may be had and kepit in the saidis "mercats for the commonne weal of this burgh, the person disobeyand to pay "twentie shillings toties quoties, being lawfully warnit as said is."

The meeting took place in the Hall at the Alms House; and from at least as early as the date of the Letter of Guildry, through the long vista of 210 years afterwards, this extraordinary function was exercised by the Visitor and his Assistants. The last occasion of his official circuit appears in the following minute:—

"1815. *October* 10.—At Glasgow and within the Trades' Hall, Con- "vened Robert Tennent, Junior, Visitor, with most of the Masters and several "other members of the Incorporation of Maltmen and Mealmen in Glasgow, "the whole having been warned to attend, as was verified by the Officer:

. . . . . .

"The same day the Visitor informed the meeting that he and Mr. James "Hunter, one of the Masters of the Incorporation, accompanied by the Trades' "Officer, had, in the exercise of their privileges, and of the office committed "to their charge by the Letter of Guildry, tried the Meal and Bear in the "Kilns, Houses, and Shops of a number of dealers in these articles in the "Burgh; and he laid before the meeting his Report on the state of the "Market, which having been read and considered, was approved of."

The Minute does not give a copy of the Report, and conveys the im-

pression that this public authority had lost its influence or control, or had become a form that might cease to be observed. The Visit or Inspection is not followed as of old by offenders being warned to appear in the Justice Room, there to be decerned in "ane unlaw," or "ane new upsett," for disregard of craft privileges. On this last occasion of trying the Bear, Meal, and Malt in the Burgh, the Visitor merely presents to the Master Court his Report on the state of the Market, "which, having been read and considered, was approved of."

In early times the commerce in grain was for a long period confined to the market-place, and the Bear and Meal Market was carefully and regularly inspected by the Visitor and his "assisters." Many Regulations were made, as in the Letter of Guildry—a period when the trade in corn was becoming more extensive—to oblige all persons bringing victual into the Burgh to carry it directly to market, so as to protect the collection of Ladle dues. But by degrees the Maltsters, Bakers, and Brewers bought victual in the country, which they imported into their stores within the Burgh without first going to market. The Burgh was thus subject to be disappointed of the Custom or Ladles; hence the provision in the Letter of Guildry, followed on 6th May, 1607, by an anxious Act of Council of the Magistrates, in order to meet the evasion. In more modern times these laws failed to prove effectual, so far as bringing the victual to the market-place was concerned, for every part of the Burgh could be used as a market-place for grain, and no importer could be *compelled* to carry the grain to the market. There was latterly no established market-place in Glasgow for the sale in bulk of Malt, Bear, or Wheat; but the Burgh Ladle dues were strictly enough looked after, and never successfully disputed. The duties of the Visitor of Maltmen and Mealmen—trying the Bear, Meal, and Malt in kiln, house, or market, in the Burgh, and reporting contraveners—became, however, in course of time inoperative, besides inexpedient, under progressive changes and improvements in the administration of Public Law; and what formerly was the Visitor's greatest service and chief merit, had gone into desuetude long before its abolition as one of the exclusive privileges of the Craft.

On only one other occasion, between 1815 and 1846, in which year the

exclusive privileges were abolished, was an appeal made for the Visitor's interference. In 1830 he was asked to try the Meal in Burgh, then being extensively adulterated. He thus disposes of the request at a meeting of the Master Court, held on 17th December, 1830:—

"The Visitor stated that numerous complaints had been latterly made to "him concerning a practice, which is said to exist among certain meal-"dealers within Burgh, of mixing the oat meal exposed by them for sale in "their shops, with meal or flour made from wheat, barley, rye, and other "species of grain; and that he had been urged to examine the oatmeal in "these shops in his official capacity as Visitor of this Corporation, and to "adopt such measures as might appear necessary for suppressing the prac-"tice, and he requested the advice of the meeting as to the course which he "ought, in these circumstances, to pursue. The meeting having maturely "considered this matter were unanimously of opinion that, unless the adul-"teration of oat meal, exposed for sale within Burgh, consisted in the "admixture of insufficient stuff, as hot, rotten, 'or frostslain stuff,' it was "not incumbent on the Corporation to interfere; but in the event of such a "case being properly brought under the notice of the Corporation, by per-"sons prepared to substantiate the charge, it would be their duty to take "cognizance of it, and 'to report the same to the Bailies,' in terms of the "forty-fifth section of the Letter of Guildry."

Since that time the Public Prosecutor takes cognizance of cases of this description, and proceeds against offenders by trial in the Justiciary Courts.

THE EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES ABOLISHED BY ACT, 1846.

1846. 9 & 10 *Victoria, chap.* 17.—The exclusive privileges of trading existing and enforced in the Royal Burghs of Scotland were abolished this year, by Parliament enacting that "all such exclusive privileges and rights "shall cease, and it shall be lawful for any person to carry on or deal in "merchandise, and to carry on and exercise any trade or handicraft, in any "Burgh and elsewhere, in Scotland, without being a Burgess of such Burgh, "or a Guild Brother, or a member of any Guild, Craft, or Incorporation."

The exclusive privileges of trade which the Incorporation of Maltmen in Glasgow enjoyed, and of which they were thus deprived, were these :—1. The Incorporation possessed the exclusive privilege of making malt within Burgh, or the limits of the ancient Royalty of Glasgow, and no person was entitled to exercise that Craft until he purchased the freedom of the Incorporation, and became a Freeman or member thereof. 2. Authoritatively passing judgment on the quality and worth of all meal and bear exposed for sale within Burgh, and reporting thereon to the Magistrates. 3. The exclusive right to certain fines imposed on persons guilty of misdemeanours relating to meal and bear, as adulterating the former and such like, and declared to belong to the Corporation by the Letter of Guildry, 1605.

No other rights were abolished ; the exclusive management and disposal of the Corporate funds—with the privileges of representation in the Trades' House, and participation in the management and benefits thereof, and the right to make Bye-laws and Regulations relative to the management of their affairs and funds—being reserved entire, as conferred by the Letter of Guildry and Statute of Ratification.

Besides the Entry-money, or freedom fines paid into the Incorporation by Strangers, Apprentices, Sons, and Sons-in-law of Freemen, the Freemen annually paid into the Funds at the Lammas Court the following sums in name of Quarter Accounts :—

1. Each member who made Malt, the sum of Two Pennies Scots for every Boll of Bear or Barley that he converts into Malt.

2. Each member who does not make Malt, the sum of Twelve Shillings Scots. This payment is still annually made by the members at Lammas.

The Incorporation at one time considered that the exclusive privileges of Trade belonging to the Incorporated Trades of Glasgow could not be safely abolished, because such a measure would greatly diminish if not destroy their importance and usefulness, as well as the inducement to enter. Such was their representation made to a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the state and condition of the Burghs of Scotland in 1833, and to Parliament in 1836, opposing a "Bill to provide for the better regulation of Municipal Incorporations in Scotland;" but in 1846 these sentiments had undergone a

complete change. The Incorporation it was then admitted had long before ceased *practically* to exercise its exclusive privileges, and at a meeting on 17th April, 1846, held to consider, *inter alia,* the Bill before Parliament for abolishing the exclusive privilege of Trading in Burghs in Scotland, on the motion of the late Dr. Strang, seconded by Mr. John Smith, senior, the Incorporation unanimously declined to interfere with the subject.

The jurisdiction conferred by the Letter of Guildry on the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow over the Maltmen, was abolished by the Burgh Reform Act, 3 & 4 William IV., cap. 76; but the jurisdiction vested in the Trades' House, under the Letter of Guildry, as modified by immemorial usage, appears still to be in force. It will be observed, however, that by the Statute 9 & 10 Victoria, 1846, a new jurisdiction is created in favour of the Court of Session, who have power to sanction any Bye-Laws or Regulations which may be made in consequence of the abolition of the privilege of exclusive trading, and the Court of Session has been since resorted to by the Trades from time to time for such sanction—the Maltmen having in 1852 availed themselves of the provisions of the Statute to that effect. The insertion of the Statute 1846 forms a fitting conclusion to the series of documents forming the "writs and title deeds," so to speak, of the Incorporation of Maltmen, and it is accordingly placed in the Appendix.

COLLECTOR.

After the year 1615, at the terms of Candlemas (February), Beltane (May), Lammas (August), and Hallowmas (November), the Minutes continue to record till 1649 that the VISITOR "maid compt" of his collection of Quarter Accounts at these terms, and his disbursement of the amounts received. The onerous duties imposed upon him by the letter of Guildry, especially of visiting and inspecting the markets, which the Visitor strictly attended to, generally requiring the assistance of some of the Masters along with the Officer, occupied with his other official duties much of his time. Following the example of others of the Crafts, a division of labour was found in the

appointment of a Treasurer, styled COLLECTOR, to manage the whole cash transactions of the calling under the control of the Master Court. On 9th August, 1649, "the Visitor and Quarter-Maisters ordainit yt fra Michelmes furth next and in all time after, thair be ane COLLECTOR for uplifting and ingaddering of the commone money belonging to the Vocationne." On 5th October, 1649, the Vocationne being met "for guid considerations moving them, did conclude yt there sould be ane COLLECTOR quha sould intromit with the annel rents and haill dewties belonging to ye samyne. And Thomas Campbell and John Miller being put in Lyte qlk of ym sould beir office as Collector for ye yeir to come, be pluralitie of votts ye said John Miller was electit to yt effect. Quha accepted and gave his oath." The Freemen voted upon were members of the Master Court. It may be matter to observe that the Quarter Accounts collected "the said day" were not greater in amount than Walter Douglas "maid compt of" in 1615. But the entry monies paid by Freemen and apprentices, the unlaws, the balances of Quarter Accounts, the interest upon Bonds, and the large returns for Mortcloth dues, had by this time considerably enriched the Calling. The box, in addition to the free or common money kept in it, contained numerous Bonds, which along with the above sources of revenue were accumulated, and became the means of future profitable investments. The Collector from this time records in his annual accounts the names of the granters of the Bonds, the sums lent, and payments of the annual rents. There are nineteen Bonds in the box in 1649, their total amount being 4500 merks, with their annual rents in arrear for periods of from one to five years. Some of the Bonds are taken out and given to the Collector, "to the effect he must either get in ye moneys wt ye bygone annual rents yrof, or have the Bonds renewit."

In 1673 "it is statut and ordainit yt ye Collector of ye Calling be "choysen yearly in tyme cuming in this manner, viz.:—out of a lyt of twa "UP YE GAIT and twa DOUN YE GAIT, per vices; and conform yrto Peter "Corbett and William Robersonne, as twa 'doun the gait' Maltmen, being "put in lyt, be pluralitie of vots ye said Peter Corbett was electit and "chosen to be Collector to ye Calling for a year to come—quha prnt

"accepted, and gave his oath, as use is." At next election "twa 'up the "gait' were put on lyt, Robert Boyd and Walter Drew;" and the former, having a plurality of votes, was elected. "Doun the gait" were the freemen dwelling about the neighbourhood of the Cross, Gallowgate, and Trongate, or Westergate; "up the gait," those dwelling in the north quarter, adjoining the Cathedral. This distinction had always been observed at the annual elections,—by the Visitor in those of the Masters named by him, and by the Calling in the Masters elected by them. The minutes of the annual elections frequently record that of the six Masters *named* by the Visitor, three were for "ye Wynd head," or "up the gait"; and three for "ye Wast gate," or "doun the gait";—the six Masters *elected* by the Trade being described in the same way. The "ward" mode of election from the two divisions of the Burgh at last becoming objectionable, in 1750 it was agreed to discontinue "the ancient custome," and in all time coming in bearing public office in the Calling, or otherwise, that no distinction on account of residence of members is to be observed. This resolution, however, required the assistance of the Trades' House. On 2nd August, 1751, at the Trades' Hospital, the Calling this day empowered the Visitor and Masters to apply to the Trades' House for an Act to rescind the distinction of UP THE WAY and DOWN THE WAY members of the Calling.

On 8th February, 1753, the Visitor presented to the members of the Trades' House convened at the Tron Church, the Calling's Representation and Petition in the matter, showing, "That for a considerable time past a "very singular distinction has been in our said Incorporation, in making "Lites for the Visitor, Master, and Collectors thereof, betwixt UP THE WAY "and DOWN THE WAY members of the same. Such a distinction, as wee "apprehend, is not in any Incorporation in the nation, and no more "reasonable in itself than it would be to distinguish the haill members of "our trade by the different streets of the city they live in; nay, a distinction "that our Trade has experienced to have been productive of several jarrs "and debates among the members, of very bad consequences, the absurdity "of which they cannot conceive what could have induced in their predecessors; "but being sensible there is no foundation for it in common sense, they

"desire it to be abolished." Which being considered by the House, they unanimously rescind all Acts of the Trade, and all Acts of the House, founding or approving of the above distinction between UP THE WAY and DOWN THE WAY members of the Maltmen Trade, and abolish the same in all time coming.

The "distinction" had been of ancient origin, as is seen under date 1605, at which time, as well as in 1750, the city consisted of the long continuous street from the Cathedral to the river side, with its lateral divergences, accounting for the terms "up the way" and "down the way," so far as locality of residence was concerned, but apparently nothing else.

In 1743 the Trades' House enacted—"That every person who shall "at any time hereafter be elected COLLECTOR to any Trade of this Burgh, "and refuse to accept of his office, should incurr and forfeitt a fine of Six "Pounds Sterling for the use of the Poor of the Trade to which he is elected "Collector."

The honourable distinction of "Visitor" or "Collector" is always an object of ambition, and often of keen contest, and the Maltmen have but one instance on record of this enactment of the Trades' House being enforced. John Stevenson, a Freeman, was elected Collector of the Incorporation of Maltmen in 1760, when he refused to accept. The Incorporation complained to the Trades' House, "craveing the House to interpone their authority oblidgeing "the said John Stevenson to accept"—which being read and heard by the House, there was produced a letter from John Stevenson to the Deacon-Convener, acknowledging that he had been elected Collector to the Maltmen, but from his state of health he could not give due attention to the office; and that the Trade might not be disappointed of a Collector, he had enclosed Six Pounds Sterling, which was the fine for refusing. The House found that the said John Stevenson had refused to accept the office of Collector of the Incorporation of Maltmen, and thereby had incurred the fine; and that, agreeable to his own letter, the sum of Six Pounds Sterling sent therewith should be delivered to the Visitor or Clerk of the Maltmen for the use of the Poor thereof; John Stevenson hereafter not being obliged to accept of

any office in the Incorporation unless he shall think fit; and another "dyett" is ordained for the new election of a Collector.

It is evident that neither the Deacon-Convener nor the Incorporation believed there was anything wrong with John Stevenson's health, and that he only refused the honour to avoid the labours of office. In fact, John Stevenson was lazy.

The duties of the office in the 17th and 18th centuries were onerous and responsible, and must have occupied a great deal of the Collector's time. His yearly details in the "Compts" of Charge and Discharge, are worth perusal, but a specimen of even one of the Accounts here would occupy too many pages. The multiplicity of bonds and their negotiation, the payments to pensioners, the mortcloth fees and hires, the frequent charitable gratuities on "the visitors' warrand," the entry monies, fines, malt-making accounts, Balgray property expenses, and many other general transactions, must have given the Collector of a former day an amount of labour of which his modern successor has no experience, and could not find time to attend to. The latter gentleman, on his appointment, grants bond with cautioners to the craft, for his intromissions, to the extent of £500. He receives in a few payments half-yearly, almost the entire income of the craft in their shares of the "Cast" of the Gorbal Lands—in dividends upon the invested funds—and from ground annuals. During the year his chief duty is, Quarterly, and at Christmas, at the Trades' House, to pay the Pensioners their allowances from the funds. Each Pensioner has a ticket printed upon parchment with the dates of payment marked for five years, which, of course, is carefully preserved, presented on each pay day, and the payment marked. Except in cases of extreme age or infirmity, every Pensioner attends the Collector's levee personally—a cheerful meeting, where natural feeling between the Master Court and Pensioners is inspired, kindly greetings are exchanged, inquiries are made for the absent aged and infirm, and gratitude expressed for the relief supplied. In September annually the Collector submits his accounts, along with the vouchers, to be examined and audited by a Committee named by the Incorporation; an Abstract of Revenue and Expenditure, with Stock Account, so examined and audited

(a printed copy having previously been sent to each member), is presented to the General Meeting at the Annual Election, for approval, when he is discharged of the Collectorship, and his Bond is cancelled. For a year thereafter he continues in the Master Court as "LAST COLLECTOR," *ex officio*, and according to present custom in the following year is declared "VISITOR" of the Incorporation.

KEEPERS OF THE KEYS OF THE BOX.

Surplus money belonging to the Craft was generally invested in Bonds, which, when granted, were not immediately recorded, but were put aside in "the Box" until paid, called up, or renewed. When a new Visitor was installed in office, the Box was taken to his house, and an inventory made by the Key-keepers of the documents and monies it contained. The Key-keepers, or, as they were formerly called, "Box-maisters," were nominated by the Craft at the annual election of Office-bearers, and received each a key of the Box, as at the present day, when the Box is kept in the safe of the Trades' House, instead of at the Visitor's house. "26th November, 1717. "James Lichtbodie has ressavit ane key of the Box, and John Wallace ane "uther." "28th October, 1618. Wm. Neilsonn, younger, Visitour, has "ressavit in the Box ane Band maid be Walter Douglas to the Tred of 2 ch. "merkis, wt the uther fyve obligationnes yt Johne Crawfurd had in it of "befoir wt the Bond. Johne Crawfurd and James Fischer, ilk ane of them "hes ressavit ane key of the Box." On 18th Nov., 1618, "yr is put in ye "Box ane hundredth merkis qlk is ressaivit frae David Gray." "13th "October, 1621. The qlk day yr was delyverit be ye Visitor the keys of "the commone box of ye said vocationn to Wm. Neilsonn, elder, and Johne "Wallace. As als, ye said day was putt in ye said Box £36 3s., qlk is "awand be Jon Wallace—Fourtie-nine punds money."

The office of "Box-maister" was an onerous one, as money could not be lodged in bank, for the simple reason there were no banks in the kingdom, it had to be stored till there was an opportunity of investing it at interest.

The Vignette on page 9 is from the front of the Incorporation "Box." The material is carved walnut wood. The effigies, in the dress of Charles the Second's reign, represent a Master Maltman overseeing an apprentice and servant—one shovelling the malt from the barn floor into a caup, the other meting the grain with a meting stick. The carving is more than two hundred years old—not very artistic, and with rather a hazy idea of perspective. There are still preserved in the Box a portion of a silk flag that was carried at Bothwell Brig, and five or six bodles of old Scotch money. At one time some hundreds of these minute fourth parts of a farthing were in the Box, but from time to time having been handed out as relics to the curious, only these are left.

CLERK.

The salary paid at each Quarterly Collection to their Clerk, "a Procurator "or Man of Law," and Notary, is one of the most regular items of the Records since 1615. At that time the Clerk's quarterly salary was £2 Scots money, which it continued to be till 15th November, 1650, when "for divers reasonabil and guid causes, it is enacted that thair Clerk get quarterlie heirefter Fyve Merks." The salary was in addition to his professional fees of numerous bonds, indentures, litigated causes, and general business, and was increased from time to time. At present the Clerk's salary or emolument has advanced in amount, and kept pace with every other modern change. The Maltmen have never been slow to recognise their Clerks' services, *e.g.*, "23rd January, 1702. The said day after Compt making the Collector was ordained to pay to the Clerk, for his extraordinarie pains, fourteen dollars (£40 12s), and a dollar (£2 18s.) to his man, in addition to the Clerk's ordinary fiall of £14 16s." A similar entry occurs on 25th January, 1706. Mr. Sym modestly omits to record the particulars of the "extraordinarie pains" so handsomely acknowledged. The Clerk is required to be a Freeman of the Calling at the time of his election, and holds a yearly appointment, renewed at each

general election of office-bearers. In 1615 the well-known name of James Fisher commences the roll of Clerks. His successors have been Gilbert Merschell, 1624; William Yair, 1640; Robert Murdoch, 1674; Robert Selkrig, 1675; Robert Allan, 1681; Robert Robertson, 1690; John Sym, sen., 1698; John Sym, jun., 1744; John Easson, 1777; James M'Lehose, 1778; Claud Marshall, 1782; James Steel, 1807; John Rankin Gardner, 1813; Alexander Fleck, 1838; Gilbert Rainy Tennent, 1845; William Steele, 1852; and Robert Douie, 1855.

It may be gratifying to the Faculty of Procurators to learn that in former days such harmonious feeling existed between the Incorporation and them that several "Wrytters" were admitted without fees "for services done to the Calling." The nature of these services is unfortunately not recorded, although they must have been onerous and valuable. Thus in 1656 Robert Finneson; 1668, William Lightbody; 1669, Thomas Shearer; 1669, Thomas Anderson, one of the Town Clerks; 1670, Quintin Findlay; 1674, Robert Murdoch, previous to his appointment as Clerk; 1674, Robert Allane; 1674, Robert Selkrig; 1682, John M'Ure (M'Cuir); 1683, John Johns; and 1690, Robert Robertson, all Writers in Glasgow, are so admitted. On 29th June, 1686, Mr. Arthur Hamiltoun, Advocat, is admitted "Frieman, wt the calling for service done yrto, who gave his oath, as use is."

It would have been disappointing to find omitted from this list the name of the Historian of Glasgow, Mr. John M'Ure, Writer, and Keeper of the Register of Sasines for the District. His name is entered on the Maltmen Roll, 22nd Sept., 1682, "John M'Cuir, Senr., admittit and receavit Frieman "with ye calling 'quat of ye ordinary dewes,' for sundry considerations, and "for services done and to be done." Mr. M'Ure was then in his 51st year, dying in 1727 at the advanced age of 96. His son Robert M'Ure, Writer, died in 1708, aged 29.

Honorary admission was not confined to the Lawyers, about as many others are so entered, chiefly Magistrates of the Burgh, during the same period, but no free entries have since been given on any occasion. Antiquarian friends have been heard to suppose that the Faculty of Procurators in these days may have excelled both in making and in mixing malt. It is

probable that the free entries given to the lawyers were a complimentary per contra way of discharging professional charges for services rendered. The earliest free admission occurs in 1622, when "Thomas Craw is admitted frieman, gratis, upon requeist of James, Archbishop of Glasgow, his Mr."

Two of the Clerks, John Sym, sen., and John Sym, jun., the son succeeding the father, held the office for 80 years; William Yair, for 34 years; Claud Marshall, 25 years; J. R. Gardner, 25 years; and the present Clerk, 25 years; the 18 clerks of the last 274 years thus giving an average of above 15 years each. In 1807 Mr. James Steel succeeded Mr. Marshall, whose apprentice he had been. He lost his life by the foundering of a ferry boat with cattle between Dunoon and Greenock in 1813—the accident that sank the boat and all its living freight being witnessed from the shore by his wife and son, William Steele, then a boy seven years old. Mr. James Steel was equally accomplished as his son, the future Clerk and late Sheriff-Substitute, in the rare scholarship and juridical knowledge each cultivated and possessed. The late Mr. Steele resigned the Clerkship in 1855, on being appointed one of the Sheriff-Substitutes of Lanarkshire at Glasgow.

Mr. G. R. Tennent retired from the profession and the clerkship in 1852, transferring his services to the Brewery at Wellpark while his father was still the head of that world-famed firm. During Mr. Tennent's Clerkship the exclusive privileges of trading in the Royal Burghs were abolished by the Statute of 9 Victoria, c. 17 (1846). The previous rights and powers of the Incorporations of the Trades' House to make Bye-Laws and Regulations are not affected, but are reserved entire by the Statute, and additional power is given to enact Bye-Laws which the altered circumstances may require—these being presented to the Court of Session for sanction; laws which it was competent for Corporations to make previous to the passing of the Act not requiring such sanction.

Soon after the passing of this Statute the Incorporation of Maltmen saw it right to make certain changes on their Bye-Laws and Regulations, adapted to their altered circumstances under the operation of the Statute. They accordingly, on 28th December, 1846, appointed a Committee of their number to prepare a Draft of such Laws and Regulations for the govern-

ment of the Incorporation under their altered circumstances as might seem expedient; and in August, 1847, a Report recommending a code of Laws and Regulations annexed thereto was submitted to the Incorporation, when the Report was adopted. In the language of the Letter of Guildry, however, it was not till "after many meetings and conventions, long disputation and "reasoning for settling any contraversies that may fall out thereafter, after "great pains, long travelings, and mature deliberation heard, seen, considered "and ripely advised," that the Laws and Regulations were in 1851 finally adopted by the Incorporation, receiving the sanction of the Supreme Court on 25th May, 1852.

The Laws have now stood the test of use for more than a quarter of a century, and the amendments made during that time merely consist of additions required by current events, and of formal partial alterations. The greater attention to Education, the discontinuance of the Trades' School requiring new arrangements for education of the children, the appointment of an Education Committee and their Rules, the foundation of Bursaries and their Regulations, are the prominent additions contained in the Amendments. The Laws, with these Amendments, have a place in the appendix.

The names of the Members who aided Mr. Tennent, the Clerk, in the arduous labour of framing the Laws, and overcoming a deal of injudicious opposition on their way to the sanction of the Court, must not be omitted. The Incorporation were under the deepest obligation for their services to Mr. Wm. Wallace Mitchell, Mr. William Steele, Mr. Simon Maclennan, and Mr. David Yuile, but chiefly to Mr. Mitchell, a now venerable Member still among us, whose interest in the Craft, and time and attention given to its affairs with unsparing zeal for many years, was eminently valuable.

FREEMEN.

The Framers of the Letter of Guildry assumed that the Maltmen rules for election of the Visitors' Assistants or Quarter Masters and other Office-Bearers, and for making or admitting Freemen of the Calling, were at that

time sufficiently established. Their attention was only given to settling the Constitution under "ane Visitour," and defining his powers and duties in regard to the Malt, Meal, and Bear, and the Kilns and Markets of his Craft. Nothing is said of his Assistants or the mode of their Election, or of the admission of Freemen with the Calling, and the upsets to be paid at admission, or of the Apprentices and Servants of Freemen. In the absence of muniments of a Seal of Cause or Charter previous to 1605, by which Writs these elections and entry monies were generally regulated, the information is therefore derived from the Minute Books, in which they are duly recorded.

As far back as minutes of the entries of members are extant, these commence with the entry of Gavin Menzies, a Burgess, on 4th January, 1615, "wha gave his aith of fidelitie for obedience," as is done at the present day, "and to mak Malt weill and skilfullie," and paid 20s. to the Visitour of entries silver, and 12s. of mortclaith silver. These were also for a long time the dues of entry of Sons and Sons-in-law, while in the case of the Burgess it was increased to 20 merks. At this time there was a payment besides of £6 13s 4d "for the denner," it being a custom when any one was made Freeman of the Incorporation to exact besides entry money a small sum for a dinner. "Ressaivit for his entry and mortclaith," or "for his denner and mortclaith," look very incongruous together, bringing into strange juxta-position the sounds of mirth and sorrow. But on 23rd September, 1642, "It is statut and ordainit, in all "tyme cuming the denner at the admission of Friemen is dischairgit, and the "Frieman at his admissioun to pay Ten merks for the denner." From which it may be presumed that as the number of members entering the Craft put it out of the question for the Master Court to overtake so much dinner attendance, it was better, rather than discontinue the payment, to take a smaller sum and pay it into the Box for the common good.

"15 June, 1621.—The qlk day, John Wallace present Visitour and "Quarter Maisters being conveined in ye Craftis Hospitall, and having "taken due considerationne of ye meane and small contributionne payit to "ye commone Box be strangeris for admissionne of ym Freemen wt ye "vocationne of Maltmen; Thairfoir having regard to ye weill of ye said

"Vocationne not being prejudicial to ye libertie of yis burt, statutis and "ordainis in all tyme cuming that all *strangeris* quhatsomever quha sall "be admittit Friemen not marieand ane Burges manis dochter, being ane "maidin undeflorit, sall pay for admissionne Fourtie merks befoir yair "admissionne."

This is a sonorous style of expressing the amount of increased Entry-money to be in future paid by a Far-hand Entrant. The Letter of Guildry holds out inducements to move craft apprentices to take their Masters' daughters in marriage before any others. The solemn phraseology in speech of the Maltmen Master Court in 1621 seems with the same view to offer through marriage with a maltman's daughter, "*a maidin undeflorit*," the advantage of paying twenty merks instead of forty by entering the craft as a son-in-law and not as a stranger. These ancient descriptive words have an odd sound in modern ears, although the language would be as chaste to the ear in 1621 as similar peculiarities in the much later period when "Tristram Shandy" was written.

In no bygone time were strangers entrants at far-hand admitted by the Maltmen on as favourable terms as by the other crafts. In addition to higher Entry-money their Dinner tax was fixed at a higher sum: "13 February, "1655.—It is statut and ordainit that all strangers quha enters Freeman "with the Calling heirefter, sall pay for the dinner Twelff punds Scots "money. But this is not to be extendit to Friemens sones or quha "maries friemens dochters, or serves as prenteisses. But to strangers "allenarlie."

Marriage to a Burgess' daughter even gave the privilege of being entered with the craft on more favourable terms than a stranger Burgess had, married neither to a Burgess' nor Freeman's daughter. "It is statut and ordainit "that all personnes who enters Frieman hereafter claimand right yrto *as* "*mariand ane Burgess' doughter*, sall pay for yr admissionne Twentie merks "and the denner. But Frieman's sons and *theis wha maries Frieman's* "*doughters* as formerlie."

After the lapse of half a century, a higher entry money for his privileges is again put upon the far-hand *Stranger* Entrant.

On 25th May, 1677, the Visitor produced an Act of the Town Council, granted in favour of the Calling, dated the 24th March, 1677, "Qrby the "Proveist, Bailyies, and Counsell hes granted power and warrand to the "Visitor and Members of the Societie of Maltmen in this Brugh, and yr "successors in office, to exact frae ilk stranger that enters burges, and desyres "to enter frieman with the Calling, the soume of *ane hundredth punds* Scots. "Qlk act written on parchment, being read in the audience of the haill "Calling, was by the Visitor, Maisters, and remanent Brethereine, ordainit to "be put in the box, and qlk was accordingly done. (Signed) Robert "Selkrig, Clerke."

The first entry occurring under this Parchment is on 10th December, 1678. "The said day Johne Paull, being alreadie made Burges of the Brugh "by buying his Freedome, is now admittit Frieman Maltman, quho hes payit "ane hundredth pund to the Collector, and given his aith as use is."

It is not necessary to follow the further progressive changes on the entry money of members, or to say that the mortcloth silver and dinner payment have long ago ceased. Latterly in sterling money the entry money at far-hand became £15 15s., £26 5s., and £50, till in 1852 it was fixed by the Laws at £100 and £105; while the entry money at near-hand, which latterly had been £2 2s. and £3 3s., was fixed in 1852 according to a table—till 25 years of age at £5 5s., and for the period exceeding 25 years, quarter accounts and interest, simple and compound, are added.

Maltmen Freemen, or Members, are divided into two distinct classes:—

1. Maltmen Burgesses. and as such eligible to hold office in the Calling.

2. Merchant Burgesses and Burgesses belonging to any of the Thirteen other Incorporated Trades, as such designated "Pendicles," and not eligible to be office-bearers.

The Town Clerk enters on the Burgess Roll the names of all persons who become Ordinary Burgesses of the City—the fees paid for a Burgess Ticket or Certificate varying as the entry is at near-hand or far-hand, Merchant Burgess, or Trades Burgess. It is necessary that a Burgess Ticket be procured before applying to enter any of the Crafts of the Trades' House. If the Burgess Ticket, in addition to the general occupation of the

Burgess, specifies "Maltman" as the Craft under which he chooses to be designated, he will, on entry with the Craft, be duly enrolled as a Freeman and full Member, and be eligible to hold office; otherwise he is not a full Member or eligible to hold office—although entitled to all the other privileges of the Craft and the benefit of its funds, as a Freeman thereof—he is known as a Pendicle Member.

The distinction is not much regarded by the Craft, as by a payment of two guineas to the funds of the Trades' House a Pendicle Member is admitted a Member of the Convenery, thereby becoming eligible to hold office in the Trades' House and in the Craft or Incorporation which he has so entered. This has been done in more than one instance of late in the Incorporation of Maltmen, when a Pendicle Member is a desirable office-bearer, and in this way his services need not be lost to the Craft. At present there are only five Pendicle Members. It is also open to a Burgess to change his original Burgess Ticket, and to purchase another having the Craft specified which he may desire to enter as a full Member.

APPRENTICES AND SERVANTS.

After 1846, Apprentice members of the Craft having ceased, any mention of them here might be omitted, but for the fact that for a very long period they had the privileges of the Craft by apprenticeship, and that their indentures, to the number of some hundreds, are "buiket" in the Records in this form:—"12 *August*, 1651.—The same day George Grahame, sone to "George Grahame at Bankeir, is buiket Prenteis with John Fyndlay, dureing "ye space of sevin yeirs. Quha hes payit for his buiking to ye Collector "Fourtie schillings, to the Clerke 13/4, and to ye Officer 6/8." "20 *Decem-*"*ber*, 1666.—The said day Robert Jarvae, sone lawll to Johne Jarvae in "Scheillis, within the Parochine of Larbert, is booked prenteis wt Charles "Heugh, for ye space of Five yeirs, and twa yeirs for meit, and is fiet frae "Martimes last, conform to Indentour dated the 12th of October last, wha "hes payit the Collector Ten Punds." Such were the terms on which appren-

tices became bound with a Master Maltman. The Indentures were generally for five years. For the first two years the boy got only his food as wages. There is a difference of £8 in the "buiking" paid by George Grahame and Robert Jarvae,—as on 7th November, 1654, "the Visitor and Masters of the "calling takin to thair considerationne the great fredome and libertie thair "prenteiss gets, Be their service being als frie in all things as yr awin bairnes, "and yet hes payed ane verie meane thing heirtofoir for thair buiking. And "seeing both the poore and thair burdeings doe increase, They thairfor "heirby statut and ordainit, with consent of the haill Visitor and Quarter-"Maisters, That nae prenteis shall be buiket heirefter until first he pay to ye "Collector Ten punds for supplie of ye poore of ye calling, and ther burdeings."

The Apprentices must have been a fruitful source of annoyance to their masters. They appear to have led rather a dissolute life. A minute of the Master Court in February, 1673, gives a sad account of them. "Playing at ye cairts, and untymous drinking in ye night," are the least of the offences laid to their charge. "For preventing of ye lyk in tyme cuming, it is statut "and ordaint that any servand or prenteis who ever sall be knowne to be "out of his Maister or Mistres' familly after Ten o'clock at night, unless he be "about his Maister's business—for ye first fault his Mr. sall detein aff his fie, "20s. Scots; ye second, 40s.; and ye third, £3."

"1691. *May* 15.—The same day it is ordained and appointed that the "Act anent the Maltmen's servants drinking, washing of heads, and com-"mitting other debosheries, of the date the fourth of February, 1673, be "furthwith, and in all tyme heirefter, observed, and put to condign execu-"tion; and of new, heirefter, discharges all prentises and servants frae that "evill custome of washing of heads in all tyme comming."

Apprentices and servants had their seasons of carousal as well as masters, but seem to have been more apt to exceed the bounds of propriety. The "debosherie" at head washings was the result of ceremonies which once had a serious significance, having lost their original meaning, and become mixed with the general habits of the time. At the manumission of a serf or bondsman, certain acts were solemnly performed before witnesses, indicative of the freedom conferred, and also calculated to impress themselves on the

minds of those present. Acts of this sort were necessary in times and places when the drawing up of a writing recording the fact was a matter of impossibility. In fine, they were symbolical of the completion of some grant, privilege, or bargain. Almost every trade had some ceremony connected with the commencement as well as the termination of an indenture, up till within a very recent period. Of whatever rough or harmless capers they consisted, all were the degenerate offspring of very ancient rites.

THE GRAND DECERNITURE.

PRECEDENCE OF THE SEVERAL TRADES.

A discussion had existed for a length of time among the Incorporations as to the legal import of the LETTER OF GUILDRY, and the validity of certain proceedings of the Trades' House.

The Deacons and Visitor of the Incorporations had been in use, till 1771, to nominate as their assistants in the Convener's House a certain number of members, being from remote antiquity the Convener's Council for conducting the common affairs of the Crafts. The Hammermen, Tailors, Cordiners, and Maltmen nominated the greater number, and the Ten other Incorporations a fewer number. The number of Representatives sent from each craft was in proportion to the rank and importance of the craft, and to the share which it had contributed to the common funds. In 1771 the Ten latter insisted on being found entitled to have the same number of Representatives in the House with the first Four Trades. The Four carried the matter before the Court of Session, and after a variety of procedure the judgment known as THE GRAND DECERNITURE was pronounced on 17th February, 1775. The Supreme Court found that the constitution of the Society of the Trades' House, as established either by the Letter of Guildry or by immemorial usage, cannot now be altered or encroached upon, and particularly that the rank or precedence of the several Trades or Incorporations, and the number of members which each Incorporation have a title to send to the Trades' House as in use prior to the late encroachments, being previously established

by immemorial custom, must continue, and cannot be altered or varied either by the Trades or Convenery by themselves, or with the concurrence of the Magistrates and Council; and found decerned and declared the rank and precedency of the several Trades and Incorporations in the Trades' House as follows—HAMMERMEN, TAILORS, CORDINERS, MALTMEN, WEAVERS, BAXTERS, SKINNERS, WRIGHTS, CARPENTERS, FLESHERS, MASONS, GARDENERS, BARBERS, BONNETMAKERS; and also fixed the number of members which each trade has a title to send to the House as representatives.

At a meeting of the Incorporation of Maltmen on 22nd December, 1778, the Visitor produced a notarial copy of THE GRAND DECERNITURE, taken from Extract of the Decreet obtained at the instance of the first Four Trades against the last Ten Trades of the Convenery, which having been read over by the Clerk, the Incorporation ordained the same to be engrossed in their Books, and the original notarial copy lodged in the box. The Minutes then bear, "The Incorporation, fully sensible of the great pains, trouble, and "diligence of the Committees of the said first four Incorporations, and of "their Agents and Lawyers in managing and carrying on the said process, do "hereby approve of, and give them the thanks of this Incorporation for their "conduct therein, and hereby earnestly recommend it to instruct their "Representatives in the Trades' House, present and to come, to have the "said Decreet observed and enforced in all points, and not to suffer the same "in any point to be violated or encroached on. And this Incorporation "further appoint the said full Extract to be lodged in the box of the Incor-"poration of HAMMERMEN, to be there preserved for the common benefit of "the said first Four Incorporations, and to be made forthcoming and patent "to them and each of them at all times, and to be lent to them or any of them "on receipt and obligement for redelivery in a competent time, upon the said "Incorporation of Hammermen them passing an Act of their Trade agreeing "to and acknowledging the said lodgment in the terms above mentioned, and "giving an Extract of such Act to the Visitor of this Incorporation to be "lodged in their Box. And this Incorporation appoint the Visitor to meet "with the Deacons of the Incorporations of Tailors and Cordiners to have an

"Act passed in each of their Trades similar to this, and them to see this "Act executed."

The Hammermen agreed to be custodiers of "The Grand Decerniture" on these terms, and furnished the Tailors, Cordiners, and Maltmen with Extracts of an Act of their Incorporation to that effect. The full Extract of the Decreet, dated at Edinburgh, 17th February, 1775, 16th February, 1776, and 28th February, 1777, consists of a portly volume of 742 folio pages.

PENSIONERS.

If the number of Pensioners be considered in connection with the amount of funds and the claims for relief, the Maltmen may be regarded as one of the richest Incorporations in Scotland, and if regard be had to the very judicious manner in which assistance is afforded to their decayed brethren, there are few Institutions of which our city has greater reason to be proud. The system adopted, while it guards against all fraud and imposition, and confines the aid to the really necessitous and deserving, enables the Court to dispense it with a liberal and generous hand. No claimant can force the Incorporation to do more than take his case into consideration, and from their fair and impartial decision upon it, there is no appeal or review; and yet there is no instance of any abuse arising from the exercise of this discretionary power on the part of the Board of Directors—the Master Court. It is believed by those who have for many years given a careful attention to the working of the system, that while there is nothing in it to demoralize the recipients or place them in the position of paupers, the relief afforded is of tenfold more benefit to the community than if it had been distributed through the cumbrous and costly machinery of our Poor Law Board. Indeed a recent instance occurred where a pensioner without solicitation placed a sum in bank (the savings of many years out of his pension) in name of the Incorporation, that on his death he might, as far as in his power, recompense them for their kindness. Nothing could be more pleasing than the gratitude of this worthy old man.

The number of Pensioners on the pension roll at Lammas, 1879, were—

16 Members, aged from 62 to 84 years.
31 Widows, aged from 48 to 91 years.
18 Unmarried Daughters, aged from 47 to 82 years.
4 Orphan Children of four families; and
4 Persons enrolled to receive interim precepts paid along with the Pension Roll.
73 Names in all.

The amount of pensions and allowances paid to these classes were—

Members.

One at	£15	per annum.
One at	£20	„
Four at	£25	„
Eight at	£30	„
Two at	£35	„

Widows.

One at	£12 10s.	„
Two at	£15	„
One at	£17 10s.	„
Four at	£20	„
One at	£22 10s.	„
Seven at	£25	„
Fifteen at	£30	„

Unmarried Daughters and Orphans.

Two at	£15	„
One at	£17 10s.	„
Four at	£20	„
Eight at	£22 10s.	„
Five at	£25	„
Two at	£30	„

Precepts.

Two at	£10	„
One at	£15	„
One at	£20	„

Of the Members, seven enjoy in addition Trades' House Pensions of £20 per annum each; of the Widows, three have these pensions—one at £15, two at £10; and of nine of the Unmarried Daughters, seven have £6, and two £5 each.

With such allowances as these *assisting their other means*, the Pensioner ranks of the Incorporation are able to enjoy much comfort and respectability. Once a-year they receive a visit from the Master Court, who are divided into six pairs of Visitors. These gentlemen report from the schedule, which has been given out previously to the Pensioner and returned to the Clerk, their verification of its statements, with such remarks as occur to them. At a *pro re nata* meeting of the Master Court the Reports are read, and the recommendations made are anxiously considered and attended to.

OFFICER.

On 9th December, 1615, "James Liddell is admittit Officer for the yeir nex to cum and gaif his aith for dew service." Yearly thereafter, for a long series of elections, the last entered member is "admittit Officer for ane year nex to cum, giving his aith." In course of time an alteration of the custom appears; the Officer is "continewit till next election," and appointed from year to year. A freeman of the Calling was also required as Town Officer, to execute the Magistrates' and the Visitor's orders for putting the Calling's Acts in force. "17th February, 1641. The qlk "day conveint in the Craft's Hospital the Visitor and Quarter Maisters, "quha for the maist part were present, William Logane, Maltman, is decernit "in ane wrang, and was upset for deforcing of William Wallace, officer, in "execution of his office, having poyndit fra him ane clock for 8s. for not "comperance to the Candlemas Conventionne. The said William Logane, "personally present, granted the deforcement. Yrfoir decernit in manner "foresaid." The Officer was appointed during the pleasure of the Visitor and Master Court. On "16th January, 1680, Visitor Findlay lytit James

"Kincaid, William Drew, and David Boyd, that one of them might be so "chosen, because William Crichtonne, the former officer, was become aiget "and infirme. The Maisters referred to the Visitor to choice quha he "pleased, and the Visitor did choice James Kincaid to be Officer, till he "should be found faultie; and the Maisters were content that quhn the "Visitor should find him faultie, that he should put him off, and choice "anoyr at his pleasor." The office ceasing to be devolved yearly on the youngest entered member, but being held as a continuous appointment, a salary paid quarterly was allowed, with an occasional gift, and once a-year a suit of clothes. The articles of dress in the Collector's yearly "Compt" read quaintly in modern times:—*e.g.* in 1668, "For cloath to be ane stand "of cloathes to Thomas Miller, the officer—ane cloak, sark, wyliecoat, and "ane pair of shoos, £20 1s. 4d. (Scots money). Three ells of grey cloth, "£7 10s. Three ells plyding, £1 1s. Ane bannet and pouches, £1 4s. To "the tailyeor, for making ye clothes, £1 8s." The shoes are a very frequent item. At other times he gets a "hatt and ribbons," and "a boll of meal." The writer, when a boy at school, has gazed admiringly at the officer with the Craft's box on his back, his hat streaming with ribbons, heading a Master Court on their way to the Trades' House on the day of the Deacons' Choosing—a fête day in Glasgow, and a school holiday. In 1689, "For "clothes and others to the Officer, and a pair of shoos and a pair of breiks "to James Machan, £26 3s. New shoes to the Officer, and selling ane "old pair, £2 2s. Shoes to James Machan, and mending the old, £1 12s." "Ane syde coat and breitches, with ane coat and a sark to George Pollock, "late Toun Officer of the Calling."

On 29th November, 1690, there is a good outfit:—"Seven ells of "cloth, at 30s. the ell, to be Alexander Chapman, the Officer's clothes, £13 "16s. Eight ells of linen at 7s. the ell, £2 16s. Three ells of plyding, to "be hose, 2s. A gross of buttons to the coat, 18s. Turning his old coat, "and for furnishings, £2 2s. 6d. Ten drope of silk, 15s. Pockets, binding, "and buccraim, 12s. 8d. Four ells and one-half of cloathe, to lyne his "justicoat and breikes, at 7s. the ell, is £1 11s. 6d. Four dozen of buttons "and three ells binding, 6s. 10d. A quarter of flannen and twa unce of

"threed, 4s. 6d. A new hatt, £1 18s. A new pair of shoes, £1 13s. 4d.; "and for a periwigg, £3 12s."

Alexander Chapman gets several wigs. In 1692 there is paid "for ane "periwigg to him, £3;" and "for turning his coat, 16s." In 1698, "for his "cloaths and mounting, as per receipt, £20 6s. 8d. Item: for a weigg, hatt, "shoos, and stockings to him, £7 19s. 6d. Item: to James Mann, for "making of his cloaths, £3."

To this day the Officer might not object to receive the Visitor's "warrand" for a similar suit, "periwigg" included. In November, 1826, "the officer's "hat, coat, wig, and shoes" appear for the last time in the Collector's Account; an equivalent being included in an increased salary, varying since from £18 to £30 per annum.

BURIALS OF MEMBERS AND THEIR FAMILIES—MORTCLOTHS.

In the minute 30th November, 1615, so frequently referred to, it is recorded—"The said day ressaivit be ye Visitour, fra Thomas Wyning, of mortclaith silver, 10s." Thomas Wyning had been entered at a previous meeting, and had paid for his upsett and dinner, leaving the "mortclaith "money" till now. The mention of a "mortcloth" in the casualties of the Calling may surprise a member of the present generation. The payment had its origin in the earliest period of the Craft, when it was imperative on every Freeman to attend the burial of a Maltman or Meilman, his wife, or bairn. The Craft kept this mortcloth, to be used at the burials of members and their families only, and "mortclaith money" paid by entrants was for its repair, and to provide a new one when that was required. Each member paid 10s. or 12s., with his other entry-monies, towards this expensive article.

The frequent Acts of the Calling "anent absents frae burialls," and demanding attendance on these occasions, are in this way accounted for. "1619. *August* 7.—The qlk day, William Neilsonne, younger, Visitour "of Maltmen and Meilmen in Glasgow, his assistaris and haill breyren of "the tred of Maltmen and Meilmen conveint in the Craft's Hospital,

"and having considerationne of ane Act maid be tyme theire befoir in the "month of February, 1605, anent thair being at burialls of their Breyren, "their wyves, and bairnis, being wairent be the officer to that effect—and "of yr unlaw in cais of absens therfra: The said Visitour and assystaris "and hail persones, Maltmen and Meilmen, statutis, decernis, and ordainis "yt everie persone of their tred yt cumis not to the buriall of ane of yr "breyrin, his wyfe, or bairn, being lawlie wairent be the officer to that "effect, not haveing ane lawfull excuis, sall pay to the Visitour, to the weill "of the tred, four schillings money, toties quoties."

This statute had not been satisfactorily observed, for, on "*17th October*, "1622.—Ye qlk day, ye Visitour and haill vocationne being present except "ane few number quha were absent, conform to ane former Act maid befoir, "understanding ye evill order usit in tyme byepast in absenting yame selfiss "fra convoying of ye corpes of thois departed this lyiff wtin ye bodie of ye "said vocationne to yair buriall, sua that mae nor a few are prntt yratt: "Thairfoir they actit and obleist thaim selfis in all tyme cuming that "quhaever were absent in tyme cuming fra ony burial belonging to ye said "vocationne, being lawfullie wairint, or wtout ane lawfull qualifiet excuis, to "pay, toties quoties, foure schillings, to be employit to ye commone use of ye "vocationne."

At first the supply would appear to have been intended only for the "serving" of their own members. "*23rd October*, 1622.—The qlk day ye "Visitour and Quarter-Masters agriet yat yair sould be twa mortclaiths off "velvet bocht for ye commone use of ye said vocationn of thoes quha sall "happen to depairt yis lyiff wtin ye bodie of ye said vocationn, and of yair "hous and famelie—vizt., ane meikill claithe of velvet to be bocht for aigit "peopill, and ane less claithe of velvet for young childring: Ordaining "Walter Douglas, Deacon Convener; William Neilsonne, prntt Visitour; "William Neilson, Elder; James Lytbodie, Johne Wallace, and John Craw-"ford, to be prnt at ye bying yairof: As als quhasoever sall get ye meikill "claithe for bureying any personn sall pay sexteine schillings, and for ye "lyttil claithe aucht schillings in all tym coming, to ye commone use of ye "vocationn and for supplie of ye puir decayit Bretherin of ye said Calling.

"And in cais ye said clothes be lent furth of yis burt or desyrit be ony per-"sonn wtin yis burt wtout ye bodie of ye said vocationne for bureing of ye "deid, the keipper yairof sall not lend ye saymn wtout consent of ye Visi-"tour and twa of ye Quarter-Maisters, and yt upon sick reasonabill satis-"faction as they sall modifie." And further on—"*8th Januarii*, 1623.—It is "ordainit that the mortclaithes sall be lent at na tyme heirefter, bot for "bureing of the deid wtin the body of the vocationne—viz., the guidman of "the famelie, his wyffe, or childrene." But the rule was soon altered into an institution for general use. During the greater part of the seventeenth, and of the eighteenth century, the Merchants' House, Trades' House, and several of the Incorporations of the city, besides the Maltmen, were possessed of a stock of mortcloths, which they hired out for the benefit of their poor, and realised from the business a very considerable income. So expensive an article could only be got on loan or hire, and to meet this want, Incorporations and other associated individuals provided them. To have a costly mortcloth and a large attendance at funerals were outward signs of respect for the deceased which were uniformly observed.

The members of the Craft never improved in a conscientious attendance at the burials of the brethren, their wives, or children, where their presence was so anxiously urged. The terms of the latest edict on this head are:—"13 *November*, 1694.—The said day the act anent keeping the Burialls "revived: and all ordained to attend the samine from the Burlall House "to the Wyndheid, under the pain of four shillings Scots, *to be paid with-"out forgiveness*. And the Officer is ordained to take particular Accompt "of the present Friemen, and the Fyne to be impended as the Visitor "thinks fit to the poor or the Officer, except a lawful excuse be given and "admittit." The Visitor thus giving the Officer a partnership in the recovery of penalties, it is likely that not a few fines would be impended.

The Maltmen had generally a dozen mortcloths on hand of various sizes. They were examined and reported upon yearly, on being removed from the old to the new Collector's house—the "kist" which contained them, and the "wallets" in which they were carefully carried about for use, being often mentioned in the Collector's accounts. In the years 1674 to 1676 inclusive,

the large sums of £158 5s. 8d., £218 16s., and £195 15s. (Scots) respectively, were drawn for the hire of the mortcloths. The mortality in Glasgow in these years must have been above the average. Only £26 9s. had been received in 1652, and £82 in 1665. Frequently other requisites for interment, besides the mortcloths, were furnished by the Craft to necessitous families. On 6th November, 1662, the Collector takes credit for £1 16s. "for the use "of umqle Wm. Gibs wyfe," and £4 5s. 4d. "for a kist and winning sheit "to her." 'Two entries to the same effect, relating to James Gibb, occur in an account, 13th October, 1674.

"7 *November*, 1654.—Debursit to Fraderik Hamiltoune to bring hame, out of Hollane, als meikle velvous as to be ane mortclaithe, ... £036 16 0"

That was a considerable sum for velvet only, but there is to be added :—

"Debursit for two pund and nine unce of silk to mak the fraingzie (fringes) for ye best mortclaithe, . . . £046 04 0
"To Margrat Graye, for working the fraingzie, . . 010 01 0
"To Ard. Miller, for shewing (sewing) on the fraingzie, &c., 01 13 04
"For twa wallats thairto, ... 02 02 0"

A mortcloth of a good sort thus cost within a little of £100 (Scots).

Either with the view of having their palls brought into demand, or to show the respect in which the deceased had been held by the community, a deputation was almost invariably sent to represent the Incorporation at the funeral of persons of note or influence belonging to the city and neighbouring counties, and there are many items of these attendances :—

"9 *Nov.*, 1665.—Debursit at Blackhall's buriall for horse hyre and for ane man to keep them, ... £09 0 0"

The same terms are employed with reference to Barrochan's, in this year, and Lord Loudon's in 1664:—

"Debursit for twa hors hyres to Walkinshaw his ladie's buriall, ... £01 16 0"

In 1675, Garscadden also was carried to his last resting-place, when the

hire of five horses, and "mending of the mortclaith that was wronged at the same tyme," cost £5 3s.; and in 1692 a deputation of two horsemen was at "the Laird of Fulbar's" burial; of two at "the old Earle of Kilmarnock's;" of two at "the young Earle's;" and of five "at the Ladie Pollock's." The Steuarts of Blackhall, the Loudon and Boyd families, and others mentioned, were members of the rank which includes many of Scotland's oldest families.

In the account containing the item of Blackhall's funeral, and immediately after it, there is the following curious note:—

"Debursit for ye saiddell yt the Calling proclamed to be rune for, mair nor was gotten be collectionne, . . £5 15 0"

This can only mean that the Calling had announced, in usual fashion, by the bellman, that on the return of the mourners from Blackhall's interment the horsemen would engage in a broose (or race), the prize to be a saddle, and that the difference between what was subscribed by the competitors and the cost of the saddle would be made up by the Incorporation. Though now-a-days such singular conduct as advertising, and thereafter joining in a ludicrous helter-skelter race, immediately after so solemn an act as consigning the remains of a fellow-creature to the tomb would be looked upon as most untimely levity, yet about the middle of the seventeenth century such things occurred at burials as well as weddings, and our wonder lessens when it is remembered that at the funeral of a person of Blackhall's wealth very large quantities of intoxicating liquors were freely distributed and consumed. Horse-racing on a few occasions had been a pastime of the King and Court in the reigns of the later Jameses, but had not become a public institution until long after 1665.

The mortcloth business appears to have paid well for more than a hundred years afterwards, but ceasing in course of time to be lucrative—the revenue to the Incorporation in 1781 and 1782 amounting only to £8 19s.—it was discontinued by the Maltmen, by a sale to the Tailors, Weavers, and Wrights, who in partnership for fifty-seven years carried it on profitably. The right of keeping mortcloths and letting them for hire belonged by

immemorial usage to Kirk-Sessions of Parishes, whose poor got the money derived from it. But parties like the Incorporations, who had been in the practice beyond the years of prescription of letting out mortcloths, were found entitled by the Supreme Court to retain that possession. The Collector may be surprised to know that it was one of his official duties only a hundred years ago to act as a City Undertaker, and on hearing of the decease of a citizen to wait upon sorrowing relatives and offer one of his mortcloths to be used for the good of the poor of the Incorporation of Maltmen.

In the end, the conclusion come to was:—"At and within the Laigh "Kirk Session-House, 22 *March*, 1782.—The Committee reported that the "Tailors, Weavers, and Wrights agree to give Eighty Guineas for the Mort-"cloths, which are therefore sold to them at that price—subject always such "sale to the burden of furnishing Mortcloths to indigent Poor of the Incor-"poration whom the Visitor for the time may think proper to recommend "to such benefit."

EDUCATION.

The "Trades' School" was established in 1807, when the provision for elementary education in Glasgow was very inadequate. The school was supported jointly by the Trades' House and the Incorporated Trades, each Trade annually electing a School Director. After existing for about seventy years, it came to be universally admitted that, under the altered circumstances of its efficiency—the daily increasing facilities for obtaining improved education, and, above all, the introduction of the School Board—the Trades' School should be discontinued, leaving it to the Crafts to provide greater educational facilities for the children of their members as they might see fit.

The Incorporation of Maltmen accordingly, at Lammas Court, 1876, appointed an Education Committee, consisting of five members, viz., Mr. Hugh Baird, junior, *Visitor*; Mr. William MacLean, junior, *Collector*; Mr. Charles Malloch, Mr. Franc Gibb Dougall, Dr. William Scott, Mr. William West Watson, and Mr. George Ledingham, "to draw up Rules and Regu-

"lations for the guidance of the trade in dealing with the important "question of Education, in so far as it affects the Craft generally, and "*especially defining* the *conditions* upon which Children and Grandchildren "of members may have a FREE EDUCATION given them from the funds "of the Incorporation."

The Committee, with much care, prepared the Rules, which having been submitted to the consideration of the Craft, were finally adopted at Lammas Meeting of 1877, and ordered to be embodied with the Laws. The Rules will be seen in the Appendix.

Under these Rules an Education Committee was permanently constituted, to consist of five members, viz., the Trades' School Director for the Craft, elected for two years; two members from the Craft, one of whom to retire annually; and two members from the Master Court, one of whom to retire annually. The Committee annually in July make a Report to the Incorporation, which is printed and issued along with the circulars calling the Lammas General Meeting, specifying the names, ages, and numbers of scholars, dates when entered, the schools attended, and the proficiency shewn during the year. While thus providing a primary and secondary education, the Committee have also power to give education aid for evening classes to eligible persons occupied at business employments during the day. The system and arrangements of their Education Scheme, exhibited by the Committee's Reports in 1878 and 1879, have worked excellently since its inauguration. During the session 1877-78, 41 children received education; during 1878-79, the numbers were 33.

MALTMEN BURSARIES.

The Incorporation in 1852 founded two Bursaries, now of the annual value of £25 sterling each, for the education, at the University of Glasgow, of sons and grandsons of members, to be held for four years, and in some cases for an extension of that term. The appointment is vested in the Master Court. The Regulations are printed in the Appendix to the Laws.

THE GORBAL LANDS.

In 1640 the Lands of Gorbals and Brigend, being 347 acres, 2 roods, and 32 falls, were sold by Sir Robert Douglas, of Blackerston, at the price of £81,333 16s. 8d. Scots, to the Magistrates of Glasgow, in trust for behoof of the City, to the extent of one-fourth part; of Hutcheson's Hospital, to the extent of two-fourth parts; and of the Trades' House for the remaining one-fourth. The earliest mention of the Gorbal Lands in the records of the Maltmen is contained in the following brief minute:—"Vigesimo Febrii, "1650. The said day the Visitor (Walter Bryce) and maist pairt of the "Masters being conveinet, they all in ane voyce doethe allow anent the "bargane of the Gorballs, and ordains the Visitor to declare in their names, "that they will advance 6000 merks to yt effect." By a Contract, dated 9th March, 1650, between the Magistrates and William Lightbodie, Deacon Convener of the Trades, and Visitor of the Maltmen, the one-fourth portion was vested in the Trades' House, and was divided into thirty-one parts. The price paid was 31,000 merks, equal to £1743 12s. sterling; the thirty-one parts being respectively shared thus:—

	Shares.		Shares.
The Trades' House, ...	8	8. Wrights, ...	1
1. Hammermen, ...	2	9. Coopers, ...	1
2. Tailors, ...	6	10. Fleshers, ...	1
3. Cordiners, ...	2	11. Masons, ...	½
4. Maltmen, ...	6	12. Gardeners, ...	0
5. Weavers, ...	1	13. Barbers, ...	0
6. Bakers, ...	½	14. Dyers, ...	0
7. Skinners, ...	2		
			31 parts.

The Maltmen hold their six shares, proceeding upon the above Contract, by a Charter of Feu Farm, dated 15th July, 1650, granted in favour of Walter Bryce, their Visitor, and his successors in office, whereby they have right to "All and haill six just and equal parts of All and Haill Thirty one "equal parts of All and Haill the six pund land of old extent of Gorballs "and Brigend with the pertinents therein mentioned."

The Sasine on their Charter under the subscription manual of Mr. John Spreull, Notary Public, is dated 17th July, 1650, and recorded in the Register of Sasines kept at Glasgow for the Shire of Renfrew, Regalities of Glasgow and Paisley, 23rd August, in the same year.

From this period the Collector's annual accounts of intromissions "wit ye Calling's guids" contain entries of what is received for each year from the Deacon Convener's Collector as "a part of ye Gorballs rents for ye crops;" or as it is expressed of Charge in one of his accounts "for qlk the Calling hes lying upon the said lands," in other words, the annual income derived from their investment of six thousand merks in 6-31 shares of the lands.

The whole lands originally sold by Sir Robert Douglas to the Magistrates were held in joint property by the City, Hutcheson's Hospital, and Trades House, till the year 1789, when they were allocated under careful agreement—78 acres, 3 roods, and 14 falls Scots, formed the one-fourth part allocated to the Trades House and the Incorporations.

William Lightbodie, Deacon Convener for three years between 1648 and 1651, was a member of the Incorporation of Maltmen, and it is reasonable to suppose that to him and Walter Bryce, Visitor in 1650, the Maltmen may consider themselves chiefly indebted for the wise and profitable investment of 6000 merks, equivalent in sterling money to £333 6s. 8d., the price of their six shares of the Gorbal Lands. The revenue now annually derived by the Craft in feu duties from this ancient investment is not less on an average since 1856, by which year the last portions of the unfeued ground were disposed of, than the extraordinary sum of £1000 a year—a most important item of funds intended as a helpful source of assistance and comfort to the poorer members and their families.

Mr. Crawfurd's Sketch, c. 47, gives an interesting narrative of the Gorbal Lands, with a list of the feu-duties and duplications, and a plan of the ground feued, now called "Tradeston." The Clerk of the House is Factor for collecting the feu-duties, and Clerk to the Delegates on the lands—who are a Committee composed of the Deacon-Convener and Collector of the House, the last Convener and last Collector, together with a Delegate elected yearly by each of the Incorporations entitled to a share of the income.

BALGRAY.

In 1666 the Calling purchased for 9,800 merks the lands of Balgray in Provanside, which is introduced here in order to give occasion to notice two affairs, one of public the other of private interest, appearing at this time on the Records. For fifty-six years the small Estate gave unceasing occupation to the Visitor and Masters, but especially to the Collector, whose accounts are full of the details of farm expenditure and agricultural labour. In a Minute of the Master Court, 24th December, 1680, giving instructions in regard to a Balgray Account, we get a glimpse of the "Highland Host" let loose by Lauderdale over Glasgow and the Western Counties in 1678. "The Collector, in settling with David Wilson, one of "the Tacksmen at Balgray, sall deduce and allow him twentie pund Scots, "for the expense and loss he got by the Hielanders; and also deduce and "allow to George Murdoch and Robert Muir, the other Tacksmen at "Balgray, twenty pund Scots, betwix ym, for the expense and loss they "susteinit by the Hielanders at the same time." The Highlanders, during their visit to the West, carried off from the peaceful and unresisting inhabitants whatever money they could lay hold of, and as much plunder as they could carry from shops and dwelling-houses of articles they had taken a fancy to. A Conventicle at Provanside, of which the Balgray tenants were staunch adherents, had become obnoxious to the party sent out by the Privy Council, and hence the loss "susteinit" on this account by the Maltmen.

The persecution in the West of Scotland continued without much abatement till the Revolution. The Collector (William Reid), on 24th October, 1687, is ordained "to pay to ilk ane of the fourteen persons who were "appoynted to meet the new Archbishop at his first coming here 14 shillings "Scots for their hors hyres." The Visitor (John Stirling) assumed more state than the "fourteen persons"—"For ye Visitor's expense in ryding to meet the Bischope and in convoying of his Ladie, £2." In the same account is a charge of 36s. "spent by ye Visitor and Collector in *getting*

back the Balgray Kyne taken by ye Sodgers." At this time James VII. had sent troops from the garrison of Berwick to Scotland, to assist in dispersing or preventing conventicles, and some "sodgers" had been again foraging at Balgray.

In 1730 it was considered for the advantage of their stock and of their poor—the same reasons that were given for the original purchase—"that "the Lands of Balgray be sold for as much above 16,000 merks as can be "gott therefor." At public auction on 1st July, 1730, Mr. John Orr, of Barrowfield, Merchant in Glasgow, a Freeman of the Calling, gave 2,600 merks above the upset price, purchasing the Lands at 18,600 merks, a sum nearly double their original cost. The price realised would be excellent value at the time, besides improving the capital stock of the Craft to such an extent; but it would have been fortunate for the Maltmen if Balgray had remained with them to this day, like the Gorbal Lands investment.

Mr. Orr in that year had "mortified" the sum of 2000 merks, the annual rent whereof to be paid for ever to a poor Freeman of the Craft quarterly. On 21st May, 1730, "the Calling heartily accept the Mortification, and "recommend to the Visitor to wait on the said Mr. John Orr, and thank "him therefor." The "Barrowfield Mortification" is the only money derived from endowment vested in the Incorporation of Maltmen.

TRADES' HALL BUILDINGS.

The Maltmen, along with the Trades' House and the other Crafts, have a proprietary interest in the Trades' Hall Buildings in Glassford Street. The site and buildings, in 1793, cost £7207 18s. 8d., of which the Trades' House advanced £4000—the Crafts making up the remainder, and having an interest in proportion to the several sums which each advanced or should in future advance towards the expenses of the Buildings. The proportion advanced by the Maltmen was £611 4s. 2d. By the expense of additional Buildings from time to time the cost now stands in the books of the Trades' House at a considerably higher amount, and in the last ninety years the

great advance of Glasgow has converted the Trades' Hall and Buildings into a very valuable property.

The Buildings are under the management of a Committee, of which each of the Incorporations elects a Member, who must be one of their Trades' House Representatives.

CITY GROUND ANNUALS.

The only other Heritable property in which the Maltmen are concerned is an Investment made in 1861 in the purchase of Ground Annuals from the City Corporation, yielding an annual return of £645 2s. 6d. The payments are secured over the very ample revenue of extensive properties in Jamaica Street, Saint Enoch Square, Fox Street, Howard Street, Great Clyde Street, and Brunswick Street. The purchase included also a Ground Rent of £37 15s., payable out of what was the site at "ye Wyndheid" of the Crafts' and Saint Nicholas' Hospitals, the Chapel of the Hospital, and the old College. The ground had been acquired latterly by the Community, and in 1807 was sold by the Magistrates with the burden of this Ground Annual. The sites afterwards formed a portion of the Gas Light Company's Works, which have been removed in their turn to add to the extent of Recreation Ground, forming for the North Quarter District, by the City Improvement Trust—their Ground Annual being now paid to the Maltmen by the Improvement Trustees.

THE MALTMEN AND PRINCE CHARLES IN 1745.

In 1745, Glasgow could not expect to have immunity from the troubles caused by the Pretender's futile attempt to regain the sovereignty of Great Britain. A city so distinguished for attachment to the principles that had driven his family from the throne, was made to feel the weight of his resentment. In September Prince Charles had despatched from Stirling an order on the unfriendly city for £15,000, of which, after some negociation, £5,500

was contributed. But on his return from England in the end of December, remaining in Glasgow from 26th December till 3rd January, 1746, he laid Glasgow under contribution for clothing to his Highlanders, by this time shirtless and shoeless, and in need of an outfit of every other article of dress. The Magistrates were compelled to provide 12,000 linen shirts, 6,000 pairs of shoes, and the same number of cloth coats, stockings, waistcoats, and bonnets. It cost them no good will to do so and more trouble than to raise and send to Edinburgh their regiment of six hundred men to aid in the defence of the capital.

The Maltmen Records, beyond the two following entries, contain no other allusion to what for the time must have kept the city in a continuous excitement for the greater part of a year.

"Septr. 1745.—Spent with the Visitor and Masters at ordering the Officer to warn the Members to keep their Servants off the streets in time of disorder, ... £000 06 0

"Decr.—Spent with the Visitor and some of the Masters at ordering some of the Masters to gather shoes for the Rebels, and given to Porters for carrying them, ... £000 18 0."

On their way to Glasgow the Highlanders had helped themselves to what shoes they could seize, even divesting wearers on the highways of the needed articles. The Magistrates of Glasgow doubtless in December imposed upon the various crafts the duty, so hurriedly to be performed, of collecting from the citizens the garments required—the gathering of the *shoes* seem to have been the quota of labour and contribution required from the calling of Maltmen.

REVENUE—PENSIONER EXPENDITURE—STOCK ACCOUNT.

It may suffice to give in very brief summary the progress of the Craft's Annual Revenue and Pensioner Expenditure, commencing with the beginning

of this century. These are shewn in the following decades. The amount of the progress of Stock from 1831 is also appended:—

Year.	Annual Revenue at September.			Annual Aliments and Funeral Charges.			Stock.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1801	207	15	8	209	7	3	...		
1811	262	0	3	208	16	0	...		
1821	422	5	7½	270	6	0	...		
1831	695	2	10½	310	14	5	10,340	16	1½
1841	1,315	16	1	436	15	0	30,348	1	2½
1851	1,817	12	4	1,050	0	0	41,772	11	1½
1861	1,923	1	3	1,128	10	0	46,971	2	9
1871	2,326	4	1	1,073	4	0	55,236	12	2
1879	2,474	11	9	1,716	0	0	59,585	16	10

FUNDS—GOOD AND PIOUS USES.

In addition to the assistance given to the needful of their own Craft, the funds of the Maltmen, in terms of the Letter of Guildry, and by ancient usage, may be employed under the sanction of Law III., "for encouraging by occasional donation" benevolent institutions and public measures tending to promote the good of the Incorporation and of the community. Since 1605 the Trades' House has, under the same usage, contributed to establish the principal charitable and philanthropic institutions promoted in the city of Glasgow.

Mr. Crawfurd says truly, "Whenever pecuniary aid was necessary, the "corporate funds of the Magistrates and Council, the Merchants' House, "and the Trades' House, were looked to by the citizens, and became avail- "able in aid of all public and benevolent objects."*

* Sketch, c. 51, p. 243, Crawfurd.

Mr. Crawfurd gives a list of such contributions by the Trades' House since 1777, "for the purpose of shewing not only the uses to which the "funds of the House have been in part applied, under the authority con- "ferred by the Letter of Guildry, but the liberal spirit in which the Trades' "House contributed to the numerous important, praiseworthy, and benevo- "lent objects which from time to time received the support of the inhabi- "tants at large."

Commencing at the same period, a hundred years back, the following are similar contributions made by the Incorporation of Maltmen in their Craft capacity:—

1779, May 21.—Contributed towards rebuilding of the Gaelic Chapel,	£5	0	0
1784, March 12.—Contributed towards the expense of contemplated Reform of the Sett of the Borough, and Election of the Representatives in Parliament, - - - - - - -	10	0	0
1786, October 30.—Contributed towards the expense of a process against the Bakers, Brewers, Fleshers, and Gardeners, relative to the billetting of soldiers, - - - - -	15	18	3
1787, February 22.—Contributed towards erecting the Royal Infirmary,	105	0	0
„ December 22.—Contributed towards supporting the Decree of the Court of Session anent quartering of soldiers in private houses in the city of Glasgow, - - - - - - -	150	0	0
1790, February 26.—Contributed to oppose the Police Bill promoted by the Magistrates, - - - - - - - - -	40	0	0
1801, 1802.—Contributed to provide Grain and Meal to the poorer inhabitants during the prevailing scarcity, - - - -	175	0	0
1804, January 20.—Contributed for the Trades' Battalion of Volunteers offered to and accepted by the Government during the war with France, - - - - - - - - - - -	100	0	0
1806, January 2.—Contributed on Meal Subscription for the Poor, -	100	0	0
1815, November.—Contributed to Glasgow Royal Infirmary, - -	50	0	0
„ „ —Contributed to Glasgow Lunatic Asylum, - -	50	0	0
„ „ —Contributed to Glasgow Magdalen Asylum, - -	25	0	0
„ „ —Contributed to Glasgow Lock Hospital, - -	25	0	0

1818, August 7.—Contributed to Committee for Relief of Typhus Fever,	£10	10	0
„ November 6.—Contributed additional Donation to Fever Relief Fund,	40	0	0
1819. August 30.—Contributed for the support of the Unemployed Workmen in the City,	52	10	0
1826, February 2.—Contributed to the Glasgow Eye Infirmary,	21	0	0
„ May 22.—Contributed to the Fund for Relief of the Industrious Poor in the City,	52	10	0
1827, December 21.—Contributed towards the expense of Glasgow Asylum for the Blind, with the same privilege to which an individual making a donation to that extent is entitled,	105	0	0
1830, March 1.—Contributed to oppose Bill for annexing Lands of Blythswood to the Royalty,	100	0	0
1831, December 21.—Contributed in aid of the Funds now raising by the Board of Health in the City,	50	0	0
1834, February 6.—Contributed towards Building the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents,	105	0	0
1839, August 1.—Contributed for the Renovation and Completion of the Cathedral,	105	0	0
„ November 22.—Contributed towards Expense of Portrait of Deacon-Convener Archibald MacLellan,	21	0	0
1840, September 7.—Contributed to building the House of Refuge for Destitute Females—Visitor is in respect of which a Member of Committee *ex off.*,	50	0	0
1842, April 25.—Contributed towards Relief of the Unemployed Poor in the City,	105	0	0
1848, March 31.—Contributed to Relief Fund for the Unemployed,	52	10	0
1855, November 28.—Contributed to the Patriotic Fund for Relief of the Widows and Children of the British soldiers killed in the Crimea—the Fund being under the Letter of Her Majesty the Queen,	500	0	0
1858, August 24.—Contribution to the Fund for Relief of the Unemployed Poor of the City,	100	0	0
„ November 25.—Contribution towards the Buildings for the Buchanan Institution,	500	0	0

1866, September 21.—Contribution towards Presentation Portrait of George Crawfurd, Esq.,	£25	0	0
„ September 21.—Contribution towards Testimonial to Mr. Struthers,	10	0	0
1870, December 16.—Contribution voted to the University of Glasgow New Buildings and Hospital Building Fund,	525	0	0
1876, May 4.—Contributed to the general use of the Western Infirmary,	525	0	0
„ May 2.—Contributed to the Bridgeton Fire Relief Fund,	10	0	0

The aggregate amount of the above forms a large sum, and to the amount might be added the annual small payments contributed by use and wont to certain public charities. At present these consist of three guineas annually to each of—The Royal Infirmary, the Western Infirmary, the Eye Infirmary, and the Association for Relief of Incurables. The Maltmen, as well as the Trades' House, have always given away liberally a share of their substance, and in their own prosperity have realised the testimony of the highest wisdom when he says, "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth; the liberal soul shall be made fat; and he that watereth shall be watered also himself."

VALETE.

Previous to the passing of the Parliamentary and Burgh Reform Bills, the Trades' House and the Crafts considered it a bounden duty to exert a political influence in public affairs. From time to time their sentiments were vigorously declared on public questions, especially when the Constitution, the Protestant Religion, the peace or prosperity and the laws of the country were concerned, or believed to be seriously affected. The following may be taken as a fair example:—

"*December* 15, 1792.

"The Corporation of Maltmen being called to declare their sentiments upon the "attempts which have been made to infuse fears and jealousies into the minds of the "people, and to excite commotions by the propagation of wild, new-fangled, and "extravagant writings and opinions, subversive of our present happy constitution,

"and of all law and good government—think it their duty to testify that they are "convinced from the experience of past and present times, this country never was "in a more happy, prosperous, and secure situation, both as to its civil and religious "rights and liberties: and that every person disposed to virtue has easier means of "acquiring comfortable subsistence, and even opulence and affluence, than at any "former period:—that the most excellent constitution of this country, the efforts of "the wisdom and virtue of ages, has been the great means, under God, of securing "and increasing the peace, liberty, and prosperity of Great Britain, and that it "contains salutary powers within itself to correct every abuse and supply every "defect that may creep into it.

"This Corporation, therefore, deeply impressed with gratitude to Heaven for "these invaluable blessings, Do unanimously Declare their firm loyalty, and resolu- "tion to stand by and support the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the Lords and "Commons of Great Britain, and the Constitution of this country, as by law "established, *with their lives and fortunes.* Farther, that they will be aiding to "strengthen the hands of Magistrates and others, in suppressing every attempt "that may be made to disturb the peace, prosperity, and happiness, or endanger "the lives and properties, of any of His Majesty's subjects. And they appoint "this Declaration and Resolution to be published in the Glasgow and Edinburgh "newspapers."

It was intended to transcribe here several appeals to Parliament on the questions of the day, but time and enlightened policy have so long since lifted the veil of political mystery from them, that the fervour of their declarations is perhaps now as uninteresting as it is antiquated, and with this passing notice these may be left among the manuscript Records of the Craft.

ROLL OF INCORPORATION,

From 15th February, 1605, to 1st August, 1879,

SHOWING ENROLMENT NUMBER AND DATE OF ENTRY.

No.		NAME.	No.		NAME.
1	These are the names of the Trades Rank of Maltmen and Meilmen Burgesses, alive in 1605, entered in the City Records in that year, immediately after the Decree-Arbitral was issued, and under its authority.	Johne Wallace, Visitor	29	These are the names of the Trades Rank of Maltmen and Meilmen Burgesses, alive in 1605, entered in the City Records in that year, immediately after the Decree-Arbitral was issued, and under its authority.	James Soot
2		Adame Scott	30		Walter Dowglas
3		Johne Crawford	31		Archibald Maxwell
4		Robert Dowglas	32		David Gray
5		Robert Salmount	33		Patrick Maxwell
6		James Gilmor	34		Jon Scheillis
7		Andro Galloway	35		Andro Allansonne
8		Johne Drew, Eld.	36		Robert Maxwell, eld.
9		Johne Geddes	37		Williame Fergusonne
10		Jon Muirheid, Eld.	38		Thomas McCulloche
11		James Lichtbodie	39		Robert Maxwell
12		Jon Mudie	40		David Wilsonne
13		Jon Gairner	41		Michall Ranking
14		Gilbert Gray	42		Williame Lang
15		Thomas Johnstonne	43		Williame Smyt
16		William Neilsonne	44		Patrick Urie
17		James Watsonne	45		Robert Smyt
18		James Park	46		Andro Hutchissonne
19		Andro Hawie	47		Jon Marschell
20		Walter Donaldsonne	48		Robert Patersonne
21		Allan Marschell	49		Jon Tassie
22		Thomas Bla	50		Robert Kincaid
23		Duncan Leiche	51		Georg Begill
24		Jonne Drew	52		James Hall
25		Catherine Mylne, Wido.	53		Archibald Lorne
26		Robert Craufurd	54		Jon Patersonne
27		David Hodszeard	55		Andro Farie
28		Jon Brown			

NOTE.—The names between 1605 and 1615 cannot be ascertained; reckoning these as 45 names, the next is therefore numbered 101.

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	No.	Date of Entry.	Name.
101	1615 Dec. 19	Malcolme Bankeir	140	1622 Feb. 14	Gilbert Scherar
102	1616 Jan. 4	Gaven Menzeis	141	" Aug. 17	Js. Fisher, Younger
103	1617 " 28	Jas. Carutheris	142	" "	Johne Thomeson
104	" Feb. 8	Johne Louk	143	" "	Thos. Craw
105	" "	Jas. Louf	144	" "	Gilbert Hall
106	" " 11	Daivd Findlay	145	" Nov. 20	Robt. Flemying
107	" Nov. 26	Niniane Hill, Younger	146	" "	Robert Aikene
108	1618 Jan. 9	Thos. Raltoun	147	" Dec. 11	Rob Sinclare
109	" "	Andro Watsonn	148	" "	Neill Kinkaid
110	" May 28	Wm. Blakwood	149	" "	Jas. Fynensonne
111	" Sept. 17	Johne Hamiltoun	150	" "	Wme. Buchanan
112	" Oct. 28	Js. Neilsonn, Younger	151	1623 Jan. 8	Gawane Neisbit
113	" Nov. 18	Robert Luiff	152	" May 7	Wme. Couper
114	" " 27	Patrik Flemeing	153	" " 16	John Allanesowne
115	" "	Johne Wilsonn	154	" "	Js. Wodderspone
116	" Dec. 2	David Wilsonn	155	1624 Aug. 13	Wme. Cassillis
117	1619 Mar. 7	Jas. Corss	156	1625 Feb. 16	Wme. Stirling
118	" " 12	Andro Thomsonn	157	" "	Wme. Bogill
119	" May 27	Wme. Allanesonn	158	" May 11	Mathew Thomsone
120	" June 30	Jon Waddrop, Younger	159	" Sept. 30	Wme. Hamiltonne
121	1620 Mar. 20	Thos. Crawfurd	160	1626 Feb. 15	Geo. Huchesonne
122	" "	Jas. Braidwood	161	" "	Johne Kawane
123	" "	Rob Flemyng	162	" Nov. 15	John Allges
124	" "	Andro Alexander	163	" "	Johne Dowgall
125	" Dec. 20	Wme. Wallace	164	" "	Johne Robesonne
126	" "	Rob. Miller	165	" "	Johnne Rid
127	" "	Wme. Walker	166	1627 Jan. 10	Walter Bryce
128	" "	Thos. Were	167	" "	Tho. Pollok
129	1621 Feb. 7	Archd. Louke	168	" "	Js. Rodger
130	" Aug. 11	Thos. Fynningsonne	169	" Aug. 22	Archd. Sempill
131	" Sept. 5	Arthur Watsonne	170	" "	Andro Denyng
132	" "	Wme. Patersonne	171	" "	Archd. Maxwell
133	" Dec. 5	Wme. Park	172	" "	Ao. Scherer
134	" "	Niniane Gilhagie	173	" "	Archd. Louke, Yr
135	" "	Wm. Lytbodie	174	" Sept. 14	Johne Howie
136	" "	Johne Dowglass	175	1628 Feb. 15	Williame Gray
137	" "	Johne Mauchane	176	" May 16	Johne Wallace
138	1622 Jan. 16	Johne Maxwell	177	" "	Williame Scott
139	" "	Stenie Watsonne	178	" July 4	Jas. Moriesonne

No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.	No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.
179	1629 Mar. 25	Williame Hervie	218	1636 Jan. 20	Wm. Scheillis
180	" "	Jas. Stirling	219	" "	Thos. Bogill
181	" "	Jas. Scott	220	" "	Stein Wattsonne
182	" Aug. 12	Gawane Reid	221	" "	Williame Watsonne
183	1630 Jan. 22	John Gillhagie	222	" Feb. 17	John Bryce
184	" "	Patrik Ballenny	223	" "	Thos. Cadder
185	" "	Johne Hertbertsonne	224	" May 11	David Pollok
186	" May 7	Jas. Wood	225	" "	Geo. Steinston
187	" Aug. 6	Gawane Fergussonne	226	" Oct. 26	Johne Muir
188	" "	Thos. Miller	227	1637 Jan. 11	Williame Logane
189	" Dec. 31	Williame Flemyng	228	" Feb. 6	Thos. Thomsonne
190	1631 June 1	Johne Louk	229	" "	Alex. Syme
191	" "	Johne Thomesone	230	" Oct. 6	Johnne Sympsonne
192	" "	Jas. Fergussonne	231	" "	Johnne Hall
193	" Sept. 24	Johne Bryssonne	232	1638 Feb. 7	Peter Patersonne
194	" "	Jas. Littlejhonne	233	" "	James Dougall
195	" Dec. 7	Wm. Leckie	234	" Aug. 8	Andro Aikene
196	" "	Andro Miller	235	" Sept. 6	Rob. Robesonne
197	1632 Feb. 18	Adame Gray	236	1639 Feb. 6	James Louke
198	" "	Rob. Tennent	237	" "	Geo. Morisone
199	" May 11	Walter Neillsonne	238	" "	John Fyndlay
200	" Aug. 10	Andro Mudie	239	" Nov. 2	Williame Wilsonn, Jr.
201	" Sept. 28	Williame Fyndlay	240	" " 8	Jon Corss
202	1633 Jan. 16	David Wardane	241	1640 Feb. 14	Jon Weir
203	" "	Js. Monteithe	242	" "	Jon Stensone
204	" May 10	David Gray	243	" Aug. 7	Patrik Brock
205	" "	Johne Drew	244	" "	Gawane Pottigrew
206	" Aug. 14	Williame Thomsonne	245	" Oct. 23	Gilbert Stenstonne
207	" "	Jas. Harvie	246	1641 Feb. 17	Jon Pettigrew
208	" Dec. 13	Archd. McKie	247	" June 2	Jas. Ranking
209	1634 May 9	Js. Lape	248	" "	William Smellie
210	" Aug. 8	Johne Jacke	249	" Aug. 4	Arthur Watsonne
211	" Nov. 12	John Woddrow	250	" Nov. 10	Rob. Thomesonne
212	" "	Gawane Willsonne	251	" Dec. 24	Thos. Dobbie
213	" Dec. 10	Thos. Urie	252	" "	Rob. Watsonne
214	" "	Robt. Aitken	253	1642 Feb. 23	Johnne Park
215	1635 Aug. 12	Wm. Mitchell	254	" "	Johnne Watsonne
216	" "	Johne Miller	255	" Aug. 5	Jas. Tennent
217	" Nov. 13	John Risk	256	" "	Rob. Miller

No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.	No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.
257	1642 Sep. 23	Jon Gillmour	296	1649 Dec. 21	Rob. Stirling
258	" "	Jas. Glas	297	" "	Jone Mitchell
259	1643 Aug 4	Jon Wilsonne	298	1650 Feb. 11	Walter Bartonne
260	" "	Wm. Crichtonne	299	" "	Johne Reid
261	" "	Wm. Smaillie	300	" "	James Gilmour
262	" "	Rob. Crawfurd	301	" Mar. 7	Archd. Craig
263	1644 Feb. 9	Johne Mackildonich	302	" Aug. 16	Aw. Lindsay
264	" " 17	Johne Brysonne	303	" Dec. 23	Arthur Pollok
265	" May 10	Williame Mitchell	304	" "	Niniane Andersonne
266	" June 8	Thos. Campbell	305	" "	Jone Patersonne
267	1646 Feb. 13	Jas. Miller	306	1651 Feb. 14	Claud Colquhoun
268	" May 8	Jas. Gray	307	" "	Johne Parkhill
269	" "	Jon Neilsonne	308	" " 18	Andw. Browne
270	" "	Geo. Kinkaid	309	" May 12	Archd. Craig, younger
271	" "	Jon Walker	310	" "	Wm. Jas. Stirling, yr.
272	" Aug. 2	Jas. Corbett	311	" Oct. 2	Williame Nay
273	" "	Rob. Corbett	312	" "	Jas. Wood
274	" "	Williame Hervie	313	" " 6	Williame Sympsonne
275	" " 3	Rob. Tennent	314	" Nov. 10	Rob. Stenessonne
276	1647 May 7	Jon Quantaine	315	1652 Jan. 2	Patrik Baird
277	" "	Johnne Park	316	" "	Rob. Raltonne
278	" Dec. 3	Andro Colquhonne	317	" May 7	Andro Thomsonne
279	" "	Jon Thomesone	318	" Aug. 13	Jone Smythe
280	" "	Jon Wallace	319	" "	Johne Baxter, Jr.
281	1648 Sep. 12	Thos. McCalpeine	320	" "	Jas. Hunter
282	" "	Jon Woddrow	321	" Nov. 8	Williame Wallaice
283	" "	Thos. Tenent	322	" "	Johne Stark
284	" Dec. 29	Johnne Boyd	323	" Dec. 3	Ja. Campbell
285	1649 Feb. 9	Humphra Colquhoune	324	" "	Tomas Mayne
286	" "	Wm. Mauchane	325	" "	Geo. Pollok
287	" "	Jone Craig	326	" " 31	David Allane
288	" "	J. Andersonne	327	" "	Patrick Raffle
289	" Aug. 9	Jon Logane	328	1653 Feb. 7	Jas. Muire
290	" "	Rob. Craig	329	" May 9	John Muir, Senr.
291	" Nov. 9	David Alexander	330	" "	Archd. Bar
292	" "	Wm. Lindsay	331	" June 27	Alex. Maxwell
293	" "	Gabriel Fairie	332	" July 5	Daid Leis
294	" "	Walter Woddrop	333	" Sept. 29	Walter Wining
295	" Dec. 21	Patrik Bryce	334	" "	Johne Pollok

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	No.	Date of Entry.	Name.
335	1654 Feb. 20	Thos. Dougal	374	1657 May 8	Mathew McAlla
336	" "	Wm. Muir	375	" June 19	John Naper
337	" "	Hew Kirkwood	376	" Aug. 20	John Robisoune
338	" May 8	Johne Wood	377	1658 Feb. 4	Johne Urie
339	" Aug. 4	Johne Boyd	378	" "	Rob. Corss
340	" "	Ninian Andersoune	379	" April 9	Alex. Hood
341	" "	Jas. Fleming	380	" June 7	Johne Baird
342	" "	Wm. Robisonne	381	" Aug. 6	Jas. Andersonne
343	" "	Johne Andersoune	382	" "	Js. Calder
344	" "	Rob. Birkmyre	383	" "	Js. Winning
345	" Oct. 13	Jas. Raltoun	384	" "	Robt. Robesonne
346	" Dec. 15	Rob. Guidding	385	" "	Archd. Hamiltonne
347	" "	Hendrie Patersonne	386	" Nov. 9	Johne Hendrie
348	1655 Jan. 5	Archd. Gray	387	" " 20	Chas. Heugh
349	" " 13	Wm. Wallace	388	" "	Jas. Bowie
350	" "	Wm. Littlejohn	389	1659 May 17	Jas. Rowand
351	" July 13	Johne Wallace	390	" Oct. 6	Johne Moodie
352	" Aug. 3	Archd. Sheills	391	" "	Geo. Hutchesonne
353	" "	Archd. Meassonn	392	" Nov. 14	Williame Bar
354	" "	Johne Clark	393	1660 Feb. 23	Michael McLintoch
355	" Oct. 16	Jas. Mudie, Jr.	394	" May 22	Williame Browne
356	1656 Mar. 3	Jas. Bryce	395	" "	William Corss
357	" "	Malcome Johnstonne	396	" Aug. 10	Rob. Weir
358	" May 13	Jas. Mitchell	397	" Sept. 6	Jas. Kinkaid
359	" "	Johne Boyde	398	" " 22	Johne Rowand
360	" July 1	Williame Neilsonne, Jr.	399	" "	Jas. Harvie, Jr.
361	" "	Geo. Grahame	400	" Dec. 21	Johne Gray
362	" "	David Granger	401	" "	Matw. Martine
363	" "	Walter Drew	402	1661 Jan. 3	James Thomsoune
364	" "	Williame Brock	403	" "	Michael M'Lintoch, Jr.
365	" Aug. 7	Geo. Weinget	404	" May 7	Rob. Boyd
366	" "	Jas. Knox	405	" "	Rob. Smalie
367	" Nov. 7	Alex. Scott	406	" " 21	Thos. Armour
368	"	Johne Dobbie	407	" Aug. 16	Williame Blair
369	1657 Feb. 13	Jas. Ballantyne	408	" Nov. 4	Aw. Oswell
370	"	Jas. Hall	409	1662 Jan. 31	David Robe
371	" "	Samuel Balloch	410	" Feb. 8	Wm. Bryssonne
372	" "	Johne Barr	411	" May 8	Rob. Naismith
373	" May 8	Patrick Brok	412	" " 10	Harie Logane

No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.	No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.
413	1662 May 10	Alex. Hall	452	1668 Feb. 6	Johne Zuill
414	" " 15	John Bartoun	453	" May 14	Walter Brock
415	" " 23	Jas. Campbell	454	" "	Jon Rob
416	" Aug. 8	Geo. Horne	455	" "	Jon Reid
417	" " 16	Johne Findlay, Senr.	456	" " 15	Jon Weir
418	" Sept. 20	Jas. Mannuell	457	" July 14	Jon Mitchell
419	" Dec. 25	Johne Biggart	458	" "	Jas. Galbraith
420	1663 Feb. 27	Alex. Leckie	459	" Aug. 13	Thos. Broune
421	" "	Wm. Risk	460	" "	Geo. Broune
422	" "	Johne Muir	461	" Nov. 5	Wm. Lytbodie
423	" Mar. 26	Rob. Turner	462	" "	Jas. Fergusonne
424	" "	John Cunnyng	463	" " 10	Jas. Fergusoune
425	" Aug. 7	Rob. Andersoune	464	1669 Jan. 7	Thos. Shearer
426	" Dec. 18	Johne Louk, Senr.	465	" Feb. 5	Alex. Liggait
427	1664 Feb. 9	Wm. Browne	466	" "	Jon Ritchie
428	" June 21	Thos. Millar	467	" "	Johne Smith
429	" Aug. 9	Alex. Chapman	468	" May 7	Wm. Blak
430	" Dec. 20	Jon Gray	469	" Aug. 6	Hugh Allasoune
431	1665 Mar. 9	Johne Stirling	470	" "	Jon Raltonne
432	" May 4	Walter Weinzett	471	" "	Geo. Andersonne
433	" "	Alex. French	472	" Nov. 9	Alex. McKwham
434	" " 22	Wm. Weir	473	" "	Androw Brown
435	" June 24	Thos. Pettigrew	474	1670 Feb. 1	Jas. Mathie
436	" Dec. 19	Js. Strutheres	475	" "	Wm. Muirheid
437	1666 May 10	Rd. Finniesonne	476	" April 1	Quintine Findlay
438	" " 11	Peter Corbet	477	" "	Rob. Murdoch
439	" Aug. 9	Geo. Wingatt	478	1671 Feb. 17	Rob. Muirheid
440	" "	Js. Urie	479	" "	Wm. Menzies
441	" "	Allane Snodgrass	480	" Aug. 8	Patrick Stein
442	" "	John Patersonne	481	" "	Willliam Cumyng
443	" Nov. 15	Michaell Reid	482	" Nov. 4	Johne Ballinnie
444	1667 May 10	Wm. Douglas	483	" "	Umphray Risk
445	" "	Rob. Stirling	484	" "	David Campbell
446	" Aug. 13	Rob. Robesoune	485	" " 27	Adame Brasch
447	" Nov. 4	Mathew Colquhune	486	" Dec. 26	Geo. Reid
448	" " 12	Rob. Crawford	487	1672 Feb. 6	Jon Robs
449	" "	Jon Fergus	488	" "	David Robs
450	1668 Jan. 2	Allane Scot	489	" May 3	Rob. Witherspoone
451	" Feb. 6	Jas. Scot	490	" "	Geo. Ronald

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	No.	Date of Entry.	Name.
491	1673 Feb. 4	Js. Davidsoune	530	1676 Aug. 8	Johne Paull
492	" "	Hector Brash	531	" " 15	Johne Lillburne
493	" "	Jon Fergus	532	" Oct. 11	Johne Wallace
494	" June 30	Johne Bryce	533	" Nov. 14	Js. Coalhewar
495	" Aug. 12	Gabriel Thomesonne	534	" " 24	Robt. Marschell
496	" "	Arthar Takits	535	" "	Js. Reid
497	" "	Js. Andersonne	536	" "	Johne Patricke
498	1674 Feb. 6	Alex. Corbett	537	1677 Feb. 16	Geo. Stirling
499	" "	Johne Schanks	538	" "	Js. Drew
500	" "	Johne Jack	539	" "	John Drew, Younger
501	" "	Rob. Selkrig	540	" "	Wm. Drew
502	" May 14	Jon Woodrow	541	" "	Rob. Dobbie
503	" Aug. 6	Androw Clark	542	" Mar. 2	Johne Hamiltoune
504	" "	Rob. Allane, Senr.	543	" Aug. 14	Js. Logane
505	" " 31	Rob. Campbell	544	" "	Johne Boyd
506	" Oct. 5	Geo. Buchannan	545	" Nov. 17	Geo. Andersoune
507	" "	Rob. Pollok	546	1678 Feb. 12	Rob. Stewart
508	" "	Js. Culen	547	" Aug. 16	Js. Harvie
509	" "	Androw Aikine	548	" "	Patricke Smith
510	" " 13	Thos. McLellan	549	" Sept. 27	Johne Watsone
511	1675 Jan. 28	John Ballantyne	550	" "	Johne Maxwell
512	" June 19	Rob. Tennent	551	" Dec. 10	Walter McAlaster
513	" "	Geo. Allan	552	" "	Johne Paull
514	" "	Johne Waddell	553	1679 Jan. 6	Rob. Drew
515	" "	Jon Boyd	554	" "	Patricke Broune
516	" Aug. 19	Wm. McLinn	555	" " 7	Johne Fleming
517	" Oct. 5	John Campbell	556	" May 14	James Shaw
518	" "	Js. Leckie	557	" Aug. 12	David Crawfuird
519	" " 7	Jas. Fairrie	558	" Oct. 3	Johne Waddrop
520	" "	Wm. Stirling	559	" "	Johne Maxwell
521	" "	Johne Wilsone	560	" "	Wm. Selkrig
522	1676 Jan. 14	Rob. Allane	561	" "	Js. Parke
523	" "	Johne McLucas	562	" "	Js. Findlay
524	" Feb. 10	Js. Kerr	563	" "	Alex. Thomsonne
525	" "	Geo. Johnstoune	564	" Dec. 16	Johne Urie
526	" May 2	Js. Neivine	565	" "	Js. Urie
527	" "	Androw Robisonne	566	1680 Feb. 13	Johne Reid
528	" Aug. 8	Patricke Steine	567	" "	Johne Reid, Jr.
529	" "	Mw. Wotherspoon	568	" "	Johne Cunninghame

No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.	No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.
569	1680 Feb. 13	Thos. Calwall, Jr.	608	1683 Oct. 8	Jon Crawford
570	" "	Js. Bryce	609	" "	John Johns
571	" "	Johne Bankier	610	" "	Js. Robesonne, Sen.
572	" Aug. 17	Johne Drew	611	" "	Allane Marschell
573	" "	Wm. Young	612	" Nov. 8	Rob. Fleimyng
574	" Oct. 8	Duncan Campbell	613	" " 15	Johne Cars
575	" "	Alex. Ross	614	" "	Alex. Knox
576	" "	Jon Stirling	615	1684 Feb. 22	Jon Burnesyd
577	1681 April 7	Colleine Thomsonne	616	" "	Johne Cleland
578	" May 20	Js. Steine	617	" "	James Wark
579	" July 2	Robt. Donaldsone	618	" "	Williame Wilsoune
580	" "	Johne Steivinstonne	619	" May 23	Johne Aikine
581	" "	Rob. Steivinstonne	620	" "	Johne Jonstoune
582	" Sept. 23	Thos. Justice	621	" "	Wm. Reid
583	" "	Johne Hill	622	" " 25	Jas. Leckie
584	" "	Rob. Raltoune	623	" Aug. 28	Js. Paull
585	" "	Patricke Mitchell	624	" "	Wm. Clemie
586	" "	Wm. Rob	625	1685 Mar. 5	Wm. Park
587	" "	Johne Cumming	626	" "	Patrick Reid
588	" Oct. 13	Wm. Johnstoune	627	" "	Jon Glas
589	1682 Feb. 9	Johne Gray	628	" " 24	Geo. Broome
590	" " 17	Johne French	629	" May 24	Johne Patersoune
591	" "	Js. Muir	630	" June 25	Js. Kerr
592	" "	Wm. Rankine	631	" "	Thomas Barr
593	" "	Jon Urie	632	" Aug. 21	Johne Mader
594	" May 5	Rob. Marschell	633	" "	Js. Tod
595	" June 2	Thos. Shiells	634	" "	Johne Selkrig
596	" "	Rob. Dunlop	635	" "	Rob. Buchannan
597	" "	Johne M'Kinlay	636	" Oct. 2	Patrick Bryce
598	" Aug. 8	Androw Moodie	637	" "	Rob. Dobbie
599	" "	Wm. Andersoune	638	" "	Geo. Ronald
600	" Sept. 15	Johne Ritchie, Jr.	639	1686 Feb. 9	Rob. Young
601	" "	John McCuir, Senr.	640	" June 15	Thos. Scott
602	" "	Mungow Cochrane	641	" "	Jon Barr
603	" " 26	Androw Watsoune	642	" "	Js. Woodrow
604	1683 Feb. 27	Js. Orr	643	" "	John Mitchell
605	" May 25	Js. Moresonne	644	" " 29	Arther Hamiltoune
606	" Aug. 20	Mungow Ewing	645	" Aug. 24	Wm. Menzies
607	" Oct. 8	Jon Andersonne	646	" "	Johne Miller

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	No.	Date of Entry.	Name.
647	1686 Aug. 24	Walter Leitch	686	1691 Mar. 17	John Corse
648	" "	John Donaldsowne	687	" "	John Thomsone
649	" Sept. 26	Johne Montgumrie	688	" "	Hew Chambers
650	" Oct. 22	Thos. Scott	689	" "	John Campbell
651	1687 Feb. 10	Js. Bowie	690	" "	Js. Neivine
652	" Mar. 31	Rob. Tennent	691	1692 Feb. 21	Js. Young
653	" "	Patrik Tennent	692	" "	Wm. Maxwell
654	" May 26	Alex. Hall	693	" Aug. 18	John Weinzat
655	" Aug. 18	John Jonstoune	694	" "	John Allan
656	" "	Androw Gibsowne	695	" "	John Johnstoun
657	" "	Johne Miller	696	1693 Jan. 24	Geo. Waddell
658	" Nov. 18	Androw Gray	697	" "	Thos. Scot
659	" "	Walter Boyd	698	" May 13	Geo. Findlay
660	" "	Hugh Cumyng	699	" "	Js. Miller
661	" "	Rob. Robesoune	700	" "	Thos. Bryson
662	" "	Jon King	701	" July 10	Alex. Wootherspoon
663	1688 Aug. 27	Tho. Robesonne	702	" Sept. 8	Js. Johnstoun
664	" "	Alex. Wright	703	" "	Aw. Reid
665	" "	Bryce McLelland	704	" "	Js. Anderson
666	1689 Aug. 16	Thos. McLintoch	705	1694 June 12	John Cochrane
667	" "	Andro Hill	706	" "	Wm. Steuart
668	1690 Feb. 22	Rob. Robertson	707	" Aug. 17	Wm. Blaire
669	" April 30	Wm. Anderson	708	" Oct. 9	Mathew Whitlaw
670	" July 23	Jon Anderson	709	1695 May 24	John Whyte
671	" Aug. 14	Wm. Bryce	710	" "	Aw. Gilmore
672	" "	Archd. Robb	711	" "	Walter Were
673	" "	Adam Horne	712	" "	Wm. Park
674	" "	Js. Paterson	713	" "	Thos. Patoun
675	" "	Jon Baxter	714	" "	Js. Whitlaw
676	" "	Daniell Ronald	715	" July 19	Wm. Somervall
677	" Oct. 5	Walter Corbet	716	" Aug. 15	Wm. Johnstone
678	" "	Js. Mitchell	717	" "	Js. Pollok
679	" "	Walter Buchanan	718	" "	Thos. Barr
680	1691 Feb. 6	Rob. Hall	719	" "	Geo. Turner
681	" "	Thos. Hamiltoune	720	" "	Thomas McAulay
682	" "	Wm. Hendrie	721	1696 May 14	Wm. Ralph
683	" "	Aw. Pardon	722	" "	John Steinson
684	" Mar. 17	Wm. McCrae	723	" "	Wm. Park
685	" "	Aw. Miller	724	" Aug. 19	Js. Jaksone

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	No.	Date of Entry.	Name.
725	1696 Aug. 19	Wm. Buchanan	764	1702 Aug. 21	Gilbert Schirer
726	" "	John Faulds	765	" Dec. 11	John Baxter
727	" Oct. 13	John Robine	766	" "	Geo. Neiven
728	1698 Jan. 23	Alex. Patrik	767	1703 Feb. 11	Rob. Corse
729	" Feb. 18	Thos. Findlay	768	" "	John Wilsoun
730	" May 13	Js. Broadwood	769	" Mar. 12	Rob. Leitch
731	" Nov. 18	John Sym	770	" "	Rob. Cleimmie
732	" Dec. 1	Wm. Wilson	771	" May 28	John Todd
733	1699 Aug. 11	Geo. Horne	772	" "	Wm. Buchanan
734	" "	Js. Clerke	773	" "	Alex. Thomsone
735	" "	Js. Dalrymple	774	" "	David Spence
736	" "	John Warke	775	" Aug. 20	Archd. Stirling
737	" Nov. 24	William M'Rae	776	" "	Rob. Leitch
738	" "	Rob. Duncan	777	" "	David Park
739	" "	Wm. Mathie	778	" "	Richard Coulie
740	1700 Feb. 23	Js. Herbertsone	779	" Oct. 12	Samuel Carruith
741	" "	Js. Donaldsone	780	1704 Mar. 9	Walter Bartoun
742	" "	Js. Thomsone	781	" "	David Robe
743	" May 21	Aw. Corbett	782	" May 19	John Blair
744	" "	Js. Corbet	783	" "	John Mitchell
745	" "	Js. Lees	784	" "	David Montgomrie
746	" Aug. 15	John McRae	785	" "	John Duncan
747	" "	Rob. Cross	786	" Aug. 17	Jas. Miller
748	1701 May 22	John Robisone	787	" "	John Herbertsoun, Jr.
749	" "	Rob. Knox	788	" Oct. 10	John Miller
750	" "	Geo. Allane	789	" Nov. 24	Thos. Main
751	" Aug. 22	Archd. Cameron	790	1705 Feb. 23	John Boyd, Jr.
752	" "	Alex. Colquhoune	791	" May 25	Androw Scott
753	" Nov. 24	John Miller	792	" "	David Main
754	1702 Jan. 23	Geo. Edmonstoune	793	" "	Gavin Murray
755	" May 29	Wm. Barclay	794	" Aug. 10	John Broun
756	" "	Rob. Tenent	795	" "	Wm. Bryce
757	" "	Walter Buchanan	796	" "	Rob. Marshel
758	" "	Patrick Ballinnie	797	1706 Mar. 1	Wm. Stewart
759	" "	John Hamiltone	798	" "	Rob. Maxwell
760	" "	Wm. Freeland	799	" "	Patrick Reid, Jr.
761	" Aug. 21	John Andersone	800	" "	Hugh Barr
762	" "	Arthour Taketts	801	" June 7	William Grahame
763	" "	John Ratra	802	" "	Hugh Burnes

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	No.	Date of Entry.	Name.
803	1706 Aug. 16	Js. Hamiltone	842	1709 Aug. 19	Matthew Gilmore
804	" "	Aw. Faulds	843	" "	John Young
805	" Dec. 20	John Waddrope	844	" Oct. 10	John Miller
806	" "	John Gibsone	845	1710 Feb. 17	Jas. Brisbane
807	" "	Geo. Stirling, Jr.	846	" "	John Douglas
808	1707 Jan. 10	Wm. Hamiltone	847	" May 26	Rob. Measson
809	" Mar. 7	Wm. Lang	848	" Aug. 11	John Glen
810	" "	Alex. Rankine	849	" "	John Luke
811	" June 27	Gaven Maxwell	850	" Oct. 10	Thos. Alexander
812	" "	Archd. Robe	851	" Nov. 10	John Strang
813	" Aug. 15	John Grahame	852	" "	Francis Hopkirk
814	" " 22	Geo. Buchanane, Jr.	853	" "	Thos. Broun
815	" "	Jas. Forrester	854	" "	John Harvie
816	" "	John Stivensone, Jr.	855	1711 Feb. 16	George McTagatt
817	" "	John Alexander	856	" "	Rob. Andersoun
818	" "	Michaell Alexander	857	" May 25	Gilbert Wair
819	" Sept. 19	Rob. Pollock	858	" "	Wm. Andersone
820	" Oct. 3	Wm. Harvie	859	" "	John Steiphen
821	" "	John Arneill	860	" Aug. 10	John Reid
822	1708 Feb. 20	Jas. Scott	861	" Aug. 10	Peter Selkrig
823	" "	Wm. Meklom	862	" "	Rob. Duncan, Younger
824	" May 18	John M'Calpin	863	" "	Aw. Craig
825	" "	Rob. Stevensone	864	" "	Js. Thomson
826	" " 28	Jas. Aikenhead	865	" Oct. 9	John Buchanan
827	" Aug. 13	Rob. Gray	866	" "	Js. Logan
828	" "	Umphra Colchoune	867	" Nov. 16	Geo. Allan, Younger
829	" "	Jas. Whyt	868	1712 Feb. 15	Alexander Leckie
830	" "	John Murray	869	" "	Js. Cunninghame
831	" Oct. 11	Wm. Andersone	870	" May 23	John Gray
832	" Nov. 5	Adam Stivensone	871	" "	John Birkmyre
833	1709 Feb. 11	Jas. Wilsone	872	" "	Rob. Thomson
834	" "	John Paull, Yr.	873	" Aug. 15	Jas. Grahame
835	" " 20	Alex. Somervel	874	" "	Wm. Berrie, Yor.
836	" "	Patrick Maxwell	875	" "	Geo. Buchanan
837	" "	Donald Gunn	876	" "	John Stewart
838	" "	John Wood	877	" "	Js. Hamilton
839	" Aug. 19	Rob. Young	878	" "	Archd. Simpson
840	" "	Wm. Waterstoune	879	" Oct. 6	Js. Mitchell
841	" "	Rob. Willsoun	880	" "	Js. Miller

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	No.	Date of Entry.	Name.
881	1712 Oct. 6	Js. Simpson	920	1716 Aug. 10	Wm. McLehose
882	1713 May 15	John Gilmor	921	" "	John Mitchell
883	" "	Rob. Whythill	922	" "	Rob. Leitch
884	" "	Rob. Robertsone	923	" "	Archd. Johnstoun
885	" "	Jas. Wilson	924	" "	John Heigh
886	" Aug. 14	John Stirling	925	" Oct. 9	John Woddrow
887	" "	Rob. Dougall	926	" "	Alex. Grahm
888	" "	John Erskine	927	" Nov. 23	Alex. Legatt
889	" "	Wm. Stevensone	928	" "	John Scot
890	" "	David Tennent	929	" "	John Craig
891	" "	Alex. Ritchisone	930	" "	Js. Allasoun
892	" "	Jas. Main	931	1717 Jan. 18	Walter Falconer
893	" Oct. 12	Alex. Bryce	932	" Feb. 15	John Findlay
894	" "	Alex. Knox	933	" "	Wm. Luke
895	" "	Jas. Wilson	934	" "	John Miller
896	" "	John Thomson	935	" "	John Douglass
897	1714 Feb. 18	Rob. Barton	936	" "	Mungo Thomson
898	" May 28	Rob. Broun	937	" "	Hugh Tarbett
899	" "	John Forrester	938	" May 16	Wm. Maxwell
900	" "	John Buchanan	939	" " 31	Wm. Nilson
901	" "	John Fleeming	940	" "	Js. Pitcairn
902	" Nov. 12	Rob. Corse	941	" "	Wm. Harvie
903	" "	Thos. Buchanan	942	" "	Aw. Love
904	1715 Jan. 14	Wm. Miller	943	" "	Js. Hamiltoun
905	" "	Jas. Brownlie	944	" Aug. 23	John Robertson
906	" Feb. 11	John Russell	945	" "	John Hamiltoun
907	" Aug. 19	Wm. Whythill	946	" "	Aw. Reid
908	" "	John Pitcairn	947	" "	John Govane
909	" "	Thomas Gemmill	948	" "	Archd. Allason
910	" "	Wm. Murray	949	" "	John McCrae
911	" "	Rob. Whytt	950	" Sept. 5	John Nasmith
912	" "	Jas. Wright	951	" Oct. 8	Jas. Cochrane
913	" " 25	John Scott	952	" "	Jas. Falconer
914	" "	John Muir	953	" "	John Lawson
915	" "	Rob. Smith	954	" Nov. 14	Mw. Mauchan
916	1716 Feb. 17	John Tennent	955	1718 Feb. 14	John Stirling
917	" May 25	Rob. Kerr	956	" "	Archd. Gray
918	" "	Jas. Stewart	957	" "	John Purdon
919	" "	Gavin Robe	958	" "	Jas. Anderson

No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.	No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.
959	1718 Feb. 14	Jas. Kirklane	998	1721 Apr. 27	John Orr
960	" "	Richd. Greenlees	999	" "	Andrew Buchanan
961	" "	Thos. Coats	1000	" "	Neil Buchanan
962	" May 23	Alex. Stephen	1001	" May 5	Wm. Mitchell
963	" "	Aw. Miller	1002	" "	John Picken
964	" Aug. 22	John Hamiltoun	1003	" "	Andw. Scott
965	" Nov. 7	Jas. Gilsone	1004	" "	Archd. Alexander
966	" "	John Lang	1005	" " 18	Archd. Wallace
967	1719 Feb. 11	Wm. Gilhagie	1006	" "	Alex. Colquhoun
968	" " 13	Js. Miller	1007	" Aug. 11	Thos. Marshall
969	" "	Alex. Hamiltone	1008	" "	John Hendrie
970	" "	Thos. Woddrop	1009	" "	Wm. Duncan
971	" "	Js. Montgomrie	1010	" Sept. 13	John McArthur
972	" "	Adam Clark	1011	1722 Feb. 9	Wm. Comrie
973	" May 22	Henrie Kidstoun	1012	" "	Alex. Dunlop
974	" June 1	Wm. Dour	1013	" "	Wm. Hendry
975	" Aug. 7	John Cochrane	1014	" "	John Mitchell
976	" "	Rob. Corbet	1015	" "	Rob. Gray
977	" "	John Lees	1016	" "	Adam Gray
978	" "	Rob. Morisoune	1017	" May 18	Rob. Hunter
979	1720 Jan. 15	Rob. Donaldson	1018	" "	John Sympson
980	" "	Js. Bird	1019	" "	Js. Loudoun
981	" Feb. 19	Aw. Thomson	1020	" Aug. 10	John Todd
982	" "	John Rae	1021	" "	Wm. Hendry
983	" "	Wm. Chalmers	1022	" "	Geo. Coalier
984	" May 20	Alex. Alexander	1023	" Nov. 9	Wm. Stark
985	" Aug. 12	Wm. Baxter	1024	1723 Jan. 18	Wm. Grier
986	" "	Wm. Anderson	1025	" May 17	Jas. Wotherspoon
987	" "	Archd. Mitchell	1026	" "	Js. Greenlees
988	" "	Thos. Baxter	1027	" "	John Menzies
989	" "	Js. Cleland	1028	" "	Rob. Cleland
990	" "	John Bannerman	1029	" Aug. 2	Js. King
991	" Nov. 11	Patrick Johnstone	1030	" "	Quintine Brown
992	" "	Wm. Anderson	1031	" "	Peter Thomson
993	" "	John Robertson	1032	" "	Jas. Key
994	1721 Feb. 10	Alex. Paterson	1033	" "	David Grahame
995	" "	Wm. Finlay	1034	" Nov. 15	Wm. Wair
996	" "	Wm. Miller	1035	" "	Wm. Hodgert
997	" "	Archd. Bowman	1036	1724 Feb. 14	Thos. Brown

No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.	No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.
1037	1724 Feb. 14	Aw. Jack	1076	1728 Feb. 9	Geo. Purdon
1038	" May 15	Wm. Miller	1077	" May 17	Alex. Ladlie
1039	" "	Wm. Reid	1078	" "	Js. Peacock
1040	" "	Aw. Adam	1079	" "	Rob. Wallace
1041	" "	Walter McKippen	1080	" "	Wm. Bowie
1042	" Aug. 7	John Eason	1081	" Aug. 9	Wm. White
1043	" "	Js. Drew	1082	" Oct. 5	Jas. Rowan
1044	" "	Rob. Gray	1083	" Nov. 9	Wm. Nisbitt
1045	" "	Daniel Gunn	1084	1729 May 8	John Barr
1046	" "	Rob. Peacock	1085	" "	Wm McLea
1047	" Nov. 13	Colin Findlay	1086	" "	Js. Rankine
1048	" "	Geo. Craig, Senr.	1087	" Aug. 8	Archd. Robb
1049	1725 Feb. 12	Walter Corbett	1088	" "	Patrick Steven
1050	" May 14	Rob. Craig	1089	" "	John Fultone
1051	" " 20	John Campbell	1090	" Oct. 6	John Woddrop
1052	" Aug. 20	Henry Robb	1091	" "	Zacharias Murduch
1053	" "	John Meek	1092	" Dec. 26	Alex. Wotherspoon
1054	" "	Hugh Orr	1093	1730 Feb. 13	John Hunter
1055	" Oct. 9	Wm. Wallace	1094	" May 14	Samuel Hyndshaw
1056	" "	Rob. Findlay	1095	" "	Alex. Zuill
1057	" Nov. 19	Rob. Marshall, Jr.	1096	" "	John Gray
1058	1726 Jan. 28	Gavin Lickpirrie	1097	" "	Rob. Barber, Yor.
1059	" "	Alex. Jaffray	1098	" Aug. 14	Walter Millar
1060	" Mar. 28	Rob. Luke	1099	" "	Peter Walker
1061	" May 20	Archd. Maxwell	1100	" "	John Muir
1062	" Nov. 18	Walter Edmond	1101	" "	Thos. Baxter
1063	1727 Feb. 10	John Mitchell	1102	" "	Rob. Reid
1064	" "	Francis Whitlaw	1103	" "	John Rowan
1065	" "	Geo. Findlay	1104	" "	John M'Fee
1066	" May 12	John Donaldson	1105	" "	Francis Cumming
1067	" "	John Russell	1106	" "	Rob. Findlay
1068	" "	Wm. Zuill	1107	" Oct. 13	John Gilhagy
1069	" Aug. 4	Mw. Patoun	1108	" "	John Robb
1070	" "	Wm. Graham	1109	" "	Js. Cross
1071	" "	Js. Logan	1110	" "	John Dougall
1072	" Oct. 10	Js. Millar	1111	" Nov. 13	Wm. Millar
1073	" "	Walter Lang	1112	" "	Wm. Callwall
1074	" "	Hugh Tennent	1113	1731 Feb. 5	John Findlay
1075	" Nov. 10	John Bryce	1114	" May 7	Js. Drew

No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.	No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.
1115	1731 Aug. 13	Js. Coullie	1154	1734 Oct. 8	Archd. Paterson
1116	" "	John Orr	1155	" "	John Wardrope
1117	" "	Aw. Millar	1156	" "	Geo. Campbell
1118	" " 31	Adam Mason	1157	" Nov. 15	John Millar
1119	" Nov. 19	Findlay McKeun	1158	" "	Js. Bryce
1120	" "	John Todd, Yr.	1159	1735 Feb. 14	Js. Urie
1121	" "	Geo. Stirling	1160	" "	Rob. Nasmith
1122	1732 Feb. 15	Joseph Scott	1161	" May 16	Wm. Stevenson
1123	" "	David Holms	1162	" Aug. 15	Richard Pagett
1124	" "	David Robb	1163	" "	Js. Lethem
1125	" "	John Wilson	1164	1736 Feb. 19	Wm. Lang
1126	" "	Rob. Falconer	1165	" Aug. 13	Wm. Steven
1127	" May 19	Rob. Donaldson	1166	" "	Rob. Barton
1128	" Aug 15	Thos. Bryson	1167	" "	John Gibson
1129	" "	Thos. Pettigrew, Yr.	1168	" "	Wm. Gilmour
1130	" "	Js. Hodge	1169	" Oct. 12	John Millar
1131	" "	Wm. Jamieson	1170	" "	David London
1132	" Oct. 10	Js. Murray	1171	" "	Js. Woddrow
1133	" Nov. 17	John Marshall	1172	" Dec. 17	John Lennox
1134	1733 Feb. 16	Walter Jameson	1173	1737 Feb. 4	John Luke
1135	" "	Thos. Stewart	1174	" May 20	John Chapman
1136	" "	David Peter	1175	" Aug 25	Wm. Forrester
1137	" "	John Rankin	1176	" "	Alex. Winzeatt
1138	" May 18	Rob. Graham	1177	" "	David Warden
1139	" "	Michael Reid	1178	" "	Matthew Wilson
1140	" Aug. 17	Rob. Rankine	1179	" Oct. 11	Patrick Reid
1141	" "	Colin Bryce	1180	" Nov. 18	John Murray
1142	" "	Rob. Reid	1181	1738 Feb. 17	Patrick Baird
1143	" "	Henry Drew	1182	" "	Patrick Lethem
1144	" "	Rob. Drew	1183	" "	John McNair
1145	" "	John Drew	1184	" "	John Neilson
1146	" Nov. 27	Wm. Anderson	1185	" "	John Cunninghame
1147	" "	Daniel Sherifflaw	1186	" May 19	John Muirhead
1148	" Dec. 21	Jas. Jack	1187	" "	Rob. Wilson
1149	1734 Feb. 15	Hy. Paterson	1188	" "	Wm. Ross
1150	" "	Laurence Smith	1189	" Aug. 25	John Leitch
1151	" Aug. 23	Wm. Baird	1190	" "	Geo. McTagart
1152	" "	Jas. Thomson	1191	" "	Jas. Meikle
1153	" "	John Taylor	1192	" "	Rob. McNair

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	No.	Date of Entry.	Name.
1193	1738 Aug. 25	Patrick Reid	1232	1742 Aug. 20	Rob. Stevenson
1194	" "	Geo. Buchanan	1233	" "	David Calder
1195	" "	Js. Hutchesone	1234	" "	John Faulls
1196	" "	Archd. Simson	1235	" "	John McFee
1197	" Oct. 10	Wm. Machen	1236	" "	Wm. McEwen
1198	" "	Rob. Allan	1237	" "	John Cochran
1199	" " 28	Rob. Sym	1238	" "	Thos. McFee
1200	" Dec. 26	Wm. Wilson	1239	" Oct. 12	Thos. Jamieson
1201	1739 May 25	Wm. Donaldson	1240	" "	Wm. Millar
1202	" " 31	Aw. Duncan	1241	" Nov. 18	Thos. Mochrie
1203	" "	John Bogle	1242	1743 Feb. 11	John Johnstoun
1204	" Aug. 16	John Murray	1243	" "	John Steven
1205	" Oct. 9	Js. Dunlop	1244	" "	Wm. Cuthbertson
1206	1740 Aug. 15	Aw. Bogle	1245	" Aug. 18	Jas. Muir
1207	" "	John Reid	1246	" Oct. 25	Aw. Glen
1208	" "	Patrick Lang	1247	" Nov. 3	Walter Whitelaw
1209	" "	David Holms	1248	1744 Feb. 10	Rob. Steven
1210	" "	Jas. Rae	1249	" "	John Anderson
1211	" Oct. 7	John Duff	1250	" "	Alex. Dunn
1212	" "	Thomas Mitchell	1251	" "	Rob. Freebairn
1213	" "	Jas. Inglis	1252	" "	John Stewart
1214	" "	Jas. Herbertson	1253	" May 11	Jas. Woddrop
1215	" "	David Lillie	1254	" "	John Gibson
1216	" "	John Rankin	1255	" "	John King
1217	" "	Js. Govan	1256	" "	Rob. Winning
1218	" "	John Wright	1257	" "	John Brown
1219	" "	David Boyd	1258	" "	John Sym
1220	" " 15	Peter Wright	1259	" "	Wm. McLehose, Yr.
1221	" Nov. 20	Thos. Armour	1260	" Aug. 14	John Wardrope
1222	1741 Aug. 14	Allan Lang	1261	" "	Jas. Greenlees
1223	" Oct. 13	Alex. Dick	1262	" "	Jas. Brown
1224	" Nov. 17	John McKindlay	1263	" "	Geo. Kippen
1225	1742 Feb. 11	Chas. Stewart	1264	" "	Thos. Smith
1226	" "	Wm. Somervill	1265	" "	Wm. Stewart, Jr.
1227	" May 21	Joseph Baxter	1266	" "	Wm. Matthie
1228	" "	Js. Faulls	1267	" "	Aw. Boyd
1229	" "	Wm. Hay	1268	" "	Andw. McKewn
1230	" June 8	John Aiken	1269	" "	David Dick
1231	" Aug. 20	John Stevenson	1270	" "	Geo. Simpson

No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.	No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.
1271	1744 Aug. 14	Rob. Calder	1310	1746 Aug. 15	Alexr. Hamilton
1272	" "	Mw. Gilmour	1311	1747 May 21	George Craig
1273	" "	John Whitelaw	1312	" "	James Duncan
1274	" "	John Coatts	1313	" "	William Tait
1275	" "	Wm. McKewn	1314	" Aug. 20	Hugh Bryson
1276	" "	John Baxter	1315	" "	John Jack
1277	" "	Rob. Gray	1316	" Nov. 12	George Turnbull
1278	" "	John McEldoe	1317	" "	Andw. Buchanan
1279	" "	John Dunlop	1318	1748 Aug. 12	Thos. Barr
1280	" "	Rob. Falconer	1319	" "	John Scott
1281	" "	Jas. Gray	1320	" Oct. 11	Robt. Barbour
1282	" "	John Buchanan	1321	" "	John Gardner
1283	" "	Rob. Matthie	1322	" "	Walter Watson
1284	" "	Wm. Jamieson	1323	" "	Archibald Smith
1285	" "	Jas. Sym	1324	" "	John Carss
1286	" "	John McKean	1325	" "	James Scott
1287	" "	Aw. Wood	1326	" "	John Young
1288	" "	Alex. Ramsay	1327	" "	Mw. Whitelaw
1289	" "	Alex. Matthie	1328	" "	John Robertson
1290	" "	Rob. Tennent	1329	" "	Robt. Smith
1291	" "	Thos. Watson	1330	" "	John Dunlop
1292	" "	Geo. Falconer	1331	" "	Alex. Knox
1293	" "	Rob. White	1332	" "	James Todd
1294	" "	John Eason	1333	" "	Robert Glen
1295	" "	Thos. Falconer	1334	" "	Jas. Mitchell
1296	" "	John Rae	1335	" "	Patrick Leggatt
1297	" "	Rob. Naismith	1336	" "	David Ewing
1298	" "	David Robb	1337	" "	Thos. Dobbie
1299	" "	John Scott	1338	" "	Robert Graham
1300	" "	John Tennent	1339	" "	Geo. Fairie
1301	1745 Feb. 8	Robert Lang	1340	1749 May 10	John Gardner
1302	" "	Willm. Brown, Jr.	1341	" Aug. 11	Samuel Geills
1303	" May 17	John Aitken	1342	" Nov. 3	Archd. Gray
1304	" "	Walter Hill	1343	1750 Jan. 7	Walter Stewart
1305	" July 19	James McNeil	1344	" Aug. 17	James Calder
1306	1746 May 8	George Craig	1345	" "	Patrick Mitchell
1307	" " 16	John Hamilton	1346	" "	James Stewart
1308	" Aug. 15	Thos. Smart	1347	" Oct. 9	Archd. Robb
1309	" "	Robt. Auchincloss	1348	" "	John Stewart

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	No.	Date of Entry.	Name.
1349	1751 Feb. 7	William Crawford	1388	1756 Oct. 12	Jas. McLehose
1350	" "	Daniel Wright	1389	" Nov. 12	James Scott
1351	" May 9	Rob. McGilchrist	1390	1757 Feb. 4	John Craig
1352	" Aug. 9	Wm. Ewing	1391	" Aug. 26	John Smithers
1353	" Oct. 8	Archd. Anderson	1392	1758 Aug. 18	William Steel
1354	" "	Angus Currie	1393	" "	John Craig
1355	" "	John Faulls	1394	" "	William Reid
1356	1752 Feb. 6	Patrick Gibson	1395	" "	John Duncan
1357	" "	Patrick Adam	1396	1759 Aug. 10	Robert Barr
1358	" "	Alexander Rankine	1397	" Nov. 23	James Buchanan
1359	" "	Archd. Anderson	1398	" "	Andrew Reid
1360	" Mar. 12	Alexr. Wyllie	1399	1760 Aug. 13	John Moffatt
1361	" Aug. 7	William Muir	1400	" " 15	James Deans
1362	" Oct. 10	Willm. Thomson	1401	" "	John King
1363	1753 Feb. 2	William Peacock	1402	" "	William Leechman
1364	" Oct. 9	George Bogle	1403	" "	James Steven
1365	" "	James Witherspoon	1404	" Oct. 7	John Gray
1366	" "	James Somerville	1405	" "	John Rowan
1367	" "	John Barr	1406	1761 Feb. 6	John Leckie
1368	" "	James Witherspoon	1407	" "	Ninian Hill
1369	" "	Andrew Hunter	1408	" Aug. 14	John Crawford
1370	" "	John Clark	1409	" "	Thos. Blackstock
1371	" Nov. 22	John Barbour, Yr.	1410	" "	Lachlan Robertson
1372	1754 Feb. 7	Patrick Campbell	1411	" Oct. 13	James Cowan
1373	" May 30	Ninian Craig	1412	" Nov. 20	Jas. Umpherson
1374	" "	James McNair	1413	" "	Jas. Buchanan
1375	" "	George Ure	1414	" "	Nicol Wood
1376	" Oct. 8	Alexr. Rattray	1415	1762 Feb. 12	Robt. Foullis
1377	" Nov. 8	John Finlay	1416	" April 12	David Cairns
1378	1755 Aug. 14	Adam Warden	1417	" "	David Edmond
1379	" "	James Todd	1418	" May 21	Richard Miller
1380	" "	Archd. Brown	1419	" "	Andrew Watson
1381	" "	John Tilloch	1420	" "	John Pearston
1382	" Nov. 7	John Paterson	1421	" Aug. 13	James Gray
1383	1756 Aug. 13	James Smith	1422	" "	William Lang
1384	" "	James Harvie	1423	" Sept. 9	Walter Colquhoun
1385	" Oct. 12	John Forsyth	1424	" Oct. 12	William Bull
1386	" "	David Robb	1425	1763 Aug. 19	Jas. Richardson
1387	" "	Wm. Anderson	1426	" Dec. 20	Philip Barton

No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.	No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.
1427	1764 Oct. 8	Jas. Donaldson	1466	1769 Oct. 10	Thos. Whitehill
1428	" Nov. 9	William M'Allister	1467	" "	William Tassie
1429	" "	James Hay	1468	" "	John Scott
1430	1765 Oct. 8	John Young	1469	1770 Aug. 10	Robert Wood
1431	1766 May 16	John Pagett	1470	" "	Chas. Murray
1432	" Aug. 7	John Maxwell	1471	" "	Thos. Fergus
1433	" Nov. 14	Claud Marshall	1472	" Nov. 9	John Walker
1434	1767 Feb. 6	John Christie	1473	1771 Feb. 8	Jas. Donaldson, Senr.
1435	" Sept. 16	William Henderson	1474	" May 17	John Merton
1436	" Oct. 13	Rob. Freebairn	1475	" June 7	William Maxwell
1437	" "	John Sloss	1476	" Aug. 16	Alex. Rankin
1438	" Nov. 13	John M'Farlane	1477	" "	Jas. Renwick
1439	1768 Jan. 7	Alex. Gardner	1478	" Oct. 8	Jas. Barr
1440	" " 27	Mark Scott	1479	" "	John Barr
1441	" May 13	William Thomson	1480	" "	Peter Salmon
1442	" "	Thos. Alexander	1481	" "	John Reid
1443	" Aug. 12	Hugh Bryson, Jr.	1482	" "	Jas. Robertson
1444	" "	Peter Buchanan	1483	" "	Thos. Craig
1445	" "	Walter Corbet	1484	" Nov. 8	Jas. Richardson
1446	" "	James Bryce	1485	" "	Walter Laing
1447	" "	David Paton	1486	1772 Aug. 14	William Bryce, Senr.
1448	" "	Andw Buchanan	1487	" "	Geo. Finlay
1449	" "	Archd. Coats, Jr.	1488	" Nov. 13	John Reid
1450	" "	Thos. Patterson	1489	" "	James Brouster
1451	" "	Matthew Provan	1490	1773 Feb. 5	James Murray
1452	" Oct. 11	Francis Reid	1491	" Aug. 13	James Wright
1453	" "	Andrew Ewing	1492	1774 Feb. 11	Jas. McLehose
1454	" Dec. 2	Willm. Auchincloss	1493	" May 19	Neill McNeill
1455	" "	Andw. Maxwell	1494	" Aug. 19	John Gardner
1456	1769 Feb. 10	David Stevenson	1495	" "	Andw. Machin
1457	" "	John Scott	1496	" "	John Tennent
1458	" "	William Younger	1497	1775 Feb. 10	Andw. Miller
1459	" May 19	Walter Somerville	1498	" Mar. 10	John Bow
1460	" "	Rob. Young	1499	" "	John Bow, Jr.
1461	" June 23	William Sym	1500	" Oct. 10	Andrew Drummond
1462	" Aug. 18	Peter MacArthur	1501	" Nov. 10	John Robertson
1463	" "	Robert Tenent	1502	1776 Feb. 16	Robert Hanna
1464	" "	John Hamilton	1503	" "	Joseph M'Cosh
1465	" "	Duncan McLearn	1504	" May 24	John Donald

No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.	No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.
1505	1776 June 5	William Thomson	1544	1779 Oct. 1	Jas. McEwan
1506	" "	James Morton	1545	" "	Jas. Angus
1507	" Aug. 15	James Scott	1546	" Nov. 12	John Blackstock
1508	" "	John Kelso	1547	1780 Feb. 18	John Gray
1509	" "	John Jamieson	1548	" "	Alexr. Watt
1510	" "	Francis Reid	1549	" "	Andw. Brown
1511	" Nov. 15	William Gow	1550	" "	Robert Hunter
1512	" "	William Drew	1551	" "	John Elder
1513	" "	Andrew Meikle	1552	" "	Jas. Cooper
1514	" "	John Douglas	1553	" "	Archd. McAdam
1515	1777 May 17	Robert Rodger	1554	" "	Robert Lang
1516	" Aug. 7	Patrick Reid	1555	" May 19	Willm. Piukerton
1517	" "	John Beugo	1556	" Aug. 11	Thomas Sym
1518	" "	James Potter	1557	" Oct. 10	Andrew Sym
1519	" "	John Calder	1558	" Nov. 10	Andw. Rouncehead
1520	" "	Robert Rankin	1559	" "	Robert Fleeming
1521	" "	John Fergus	1560	1781 Feb. 9	John Struthers
1522	" "	Robt. McFarlane	1561	" "	Jas. Harvey
1523	" "	John Leechman	1562	" "	Robert Barr
1524	" "	James McTaggart	1563	" May 25	Robert Morrison
1525	" "	John Maxwell	1564	" Aug. 10	Robt. Forrester
1526	" "	Jas. Buchanan	1565	" "	Andrew Dunbar
1527	" Nov. 10	John Cuthbertson	1566	" "	Jas. Fisher
1528	" " 11	Matw. Gilmor	1567	" "	John Cassills
1529	1778 May 21	John Scott	1568	" "	John Steven
1530	" "	John Robertson	1569	" Oct. 6	Walter Morrison
1531	" "	Thos. Russell	1570	1782 Jan. 10	Walter Morrison
1532	" "	Willm. Russell	1571	" Feb. 8	John Calder
1533	" Aug. 7	Robert Ewing	1572	" Mar. 15	Andw. Miller
1534	" "	William Muir	1573	" May 17	James Gray
1535	" "	John Wright	1574	" "	Chas. Gray
1536	" "	Geo. Findlay	1575	" Aug. 23	John Aitken
1537	" Oct. 13	William Hay	1576	" "	Wm. Stewart
1538	" Nov. 12	Gilbert Weir	1577	" "	William Stewart
1539	" " 13	John Herbertson	1578	" "	John McAdam
1540	" "	Robert Wardrop	1579	" "	John Paterson
1541	" "	Robert Johnston	1580	" "	Patrick Letham
1542	" "	Thomas Watson	1581	" "	Js. Bilsland
1543	1779 Feb. 5	Geo. Russell	1582	" "	John Bryce

No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.	No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.
1583	1782 Aug. 23	Jas. Reid	1622	1782 Sept. 6	John Renton
1584	" "	Alex. Mathie	1623	" "	John Young
1585	" "	John Inglis	1624	" "	John Reid
1586	" "	Alexander Dick	1625	" "	Chas. Drew
1587	" "	William Newlands	1626	1783 Oct. 7	John Taylor
1588	" "	Neil MacLean	1627	" " 8	John Wilson
1589	" "	James Holmes	1628	" "	Thos. Boyd
1590	" "	William Balcanquall	1629	1784 Feb. 6	Wm. Cuthbertson
1591	" "	James Richardson	1630	" "	Archd. Young
1592	" "	Robert Young	1631	" "	Aw. Ewing
1593	" "	Thomas Scott	1632	" "	Jas. Ferguson
1594	" "	John Hay	1633	" "	Archd. Smyth
1595	" "	William Young	1634	" "	Rob. Craig
1596	" "	William Barclay	1635	" "	Rob. Gray
1597	" "	David Armour	1636	" "	William Orhart
1598	" "	Alex. Paterson	1637	" "	Jas. Sword
1599	" "	Robert Craig	1638	" "	Jas. Sym
1600	" "	Jas. Young	1639	" Nov. 16	Wm. Ewing
1601	" "	John Warden	1640	1785 Feb. 18	Wm. Lang
1602	" "	David Rankin	1641	" May 20	Walter Wilson
1603	" "	David Munroe	1642	" "	Mw. Perston
1604	" "	John Berrie	1643	" "	Jas. Montgomery
1605	" "	James Lees	1644	" "	Jas. Montgomery
1606	" "	Jas. Sommerville	1645	" Aug. 8	Alex. Paterson
1607	" Aug. 30	Rob. Baillie	1646	1786 Apr. 12	Jas. Ure
1608	" "	Wm. Anderson	1647	" "	John Ure
1609	" "	Thos. Gibson	1648	" "	John Hutton
1610	" "	Jas. Rankin	1649	" May 18	Aw. Gray
1611	" "	Jas Morrison	1650	" Oct. 10	John Rattray
1612	" "	Geo. Sommerville	1651	" "	Archd. Campbell
1613	" "	John Auld	1652	" Nov. 17	Wm. Hogg
1614	" "	David Robb	1653	" "	John Cross
1615	" "	Wm. Gillespie	1654	" "	Allan Scott
1616	" "	Thos. West	1655	" "	George Buchanan
1617	" "	Wm. Walker	1656	1787 May 17	John Whytelaw
1618	" Sept. 6	Wm. Bull	1657	" "	Jas. Harvie
1619	" "	Jas. Bull	1658	" Aug. 17	Alex. Galloway
1620	" "	Joseph Paton	1659	" Nov. 23	John Pearston
1621	" "	John Harvey	1660	" "	Lamont Colquhoun

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	No.	Date of Entry.	Name.
1661	1787 Nov. 23	John Wilson	1700	1790 Dec. 10	Mw. Robertson
1662	" "	John Buchanan	1701	" "	John Robertson
1663	1788 Feb. 5	Alex. Lindsay	1702	" "	Aw. Robertson
1664	" Aug. 8	Mw. Letham	1703	" "	Thos. Cuthell
1665	" "	Hugh Thomson	1704	" "	Jas. Wyllie
1666	1789 Feb. 13	John Gardner, Jr.	1705	" "	Wm. Bryce
1667	" Aug. 21	Robt. Lang	1706	" "	John Gallaway
1668	" "	Wm. Govan	1707	1791 Jan. 19	John Morrison
1669	" "	Rob. Peat	1708	" "	David Ewing
1670	1790 Feb. 5	Jas. Ranken	1709	" "	Ben. Gow
1671	" "	Jas. Wright	1710	" "	Jas. Knox
1672	" "	Jas. Hunter	1711	" "	John Muirhead
1673	" Mar. 17	Wm. Houston	1712	" "	John Peatt
1674	" May 21	Rob. Allan	1713	" "	Alex. McAdam
1675	" June 29	John Lilburn	1714	" "	William Cherry
1676	" "	Rob. Malloch	1715	" "	Rob Winning
1677	" Aug. 12	David Russell	1716	" "	Jas. Drew
1678	" Oct. 12	Wm. Watson	1717	" "	Thos. Smith
1679	" "	James Harvie	1718	" " 28	Patrick Ewing
1680	" "	Rob. Wilson	1719	" "	Mw. Machen
1681	" " 28	Archd. Ronald	1720	" "	John Shearer, Jr.
1682	" "	John Richardson	1721	" " 29	Wm. Love
1683	" Nov. 11	Rob. Struthers	1722	" "	John M'Alister
1684	" "	Aw. Watson	1723	" "	John Manners
1685	" "	John Scott	1724	" "	Rob. McLehose
1686	" "	Mw. Kirkby	1725	" "	Richard McLedoe
1687	" "	Hugh Fergus	1726	" Feb. 1	David Crawford
1688	" "	Rob. Barbour	1727	" "	Jas. White
1689	" " 26	Alex. Bowie	1728	" " 2	Alex. M'Culloch
1690	" "	Wm. Richardson	1729	" " 11	John Edmond
1691	" "	Eben. Richardson	1730	" "	Geo. Lowrie
1692	" "	Alex. Scott	1731	" "	Jas. Morrison
1693	" "	Wm. McGill	1732	" "	Thos. Robertson
1694	" "	Jas. Law	1733	" "	Rob. Smith
1695	" "	Wm. Tassie	1734	" "	John Sharp
1696	" "	Wm. Reid	1735	" "	Jas. Stark
1697	" "	Archd. Tassie	1736	" "	John Young
1698	" Dec. 10	Archd. Grindlay	1737	" "	Js. Williamson
1699	" "	Jas. Robertson	1738	" "	Geo. Paton

No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.	No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.
1739	1791 Feb.' 11	Geo. Craig	1778	1799 Aug. 9	Peter Carrick
1740	" "	Wm. Leechman, Jr.	1779	" Oct. 8	Wm. Henderson
1741	" "	Rob. Falconer	1780	" Nov. 8	Wm. Watson
1742	" "	Js. Russell	1781	1800 Aug. 15	Wm. Lawson
1743	" "	Geo. Tassie	1782	" Oct. 7	Wm. Balcanquall
1744	" "	John Sommervell	1783	1802 Aug. 6	Rob. Anderson
1745	" May 12	John Thomson	1784	" "	Wm. Thomson
1746	" "	Dav. Brown	1785	" Nov. 11	Hugh Cuningham
1747	" "	James Steel	1786	1803 May 20	Rob. Hunter
1748	" "	John Swanston	1787	" Aug. 4	Jas. Anderson
1749	" "	Jas. Miller	1788	" Oct. 11	John Bryson
1750	" " 13	Jas. Douglas	1789	1804 Nov. 3	Jas. Lindsay
1751	" "	John Muir	1790	1805 Feb. 1	Wm. Craig
1752	" "	Js. Muir	1791	" Aug. 2	Rob. Hutchison
1753	" Aug. 4	Jas. M'Laren	1792	" "	Jas. McCulloch
1754	" Oct. 11	Aw. Patton	1793	" Oct. 8	John M'Callum
1755	1792 Nov. 15	John Gardner	1794	" " 18	Thos. Kerr
1756	1794 Feb. 7	Wm. Jackson	1795	" "	John Barr
1757	" "	Jas. McKean	1796	" Nov. 8	Wm. Watson
1758	" Mar. 10	Wm. Mathie	1797	" "	John Coats
1759	" May 13	Wm. Watt	1798	1806 Oct. 7	John Robertson
1760	" Nov. 5	John Strang	1799	" Nov. 12	Eben. Robertson
1761	1796 Jan. 27	Daniel Newhàm	1800	" "	Wm. Brown
1762	" Feb. 5	Alex. Struthers	1801	1807 Aug. 7	Aw. Yule
1763	" Aug. 5	Archd. Hunter	1802	" Oct. 12	John Tennent, Jr.
1764	" "	Rob. Hood	1803	" "	Hugh Tennent
1765	" "	Archd. Robertson	1804	" Nov. 6	Rob. Tennent, Jr.
1766	" "	Mw. Maxwell	1805	" "	Aw. Tennent
1767	1797 July 27	Robt. McLehose	1806	1808 May 13	Wm. Macdonald
1768	" Nov. 10	John Scoular	1807	" Aug. 5	John Hutcheson
1769	1798 Aug. 10	Wm. Russell	1808	" Nov. 11	David Hay
1770	" "	John Miller	1809	1809 May 12	Aw. Paterson
1771	" "	Aw. Paton, Jr.	1810	" "	Thos. Campbell
1772	" "	Wm. Ramsay	1811	" Aug. 4	Jas. Dick
1773	" "	Wm. McVey	1812	" "	John Leechman
1774	" "	John Reid	1813	" "	John Leechman
1775	" "	John Fergus, Jun.	1814	" "	James Young
1776	1799 Feb. 8	Jas. Russell	1815	" Oct. 10	Jas. Sloan
1777	" May 10	Wm. Moffat	1816	" "	John Craig

No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.	No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.
1817	1810 Aug. 9	Walter Ferguson	1856	1823 May 9	Wm. Lang
1818	" "	Wm. Allan	1857	" Nov. 7	Geo. Burn
1819	1811 Aug. 9	John Millar	1858	1824 Feb. 6	Wm. Russel
1820	" Oct. 8	Wm. Jamieson	1859	" Aug. 6	Jas. Jackson
1821	1812 May 8	Archd. Graham	1860	" "	Jas. McCulloch
1822	" Aug. 31	John Watson	1861	1825 Oct. 11	Jas. Renton
1823	1813 Aug. 6	John Aitken	1862	" "	John Renton
1824	" Sept. 8	J. R. Gardner	1863	" "	Alex. Dobbie
1825	" " 21	Archd. Thoburn	1864	1827 Apr. 12	Thos. Alexander
1826	1814 May 12	John Walker	1865	" May 11	Rob. Rattray
1827	" Aug. 5	Jas. Pinkerton	1866	" July 27	Hugh Tennent
1828	" Oct. 11	Jas. Paterson	1867	1828 Nov. 28	Adam Morrison
1829	" "	Mw. Wilson	1868	1829 Feb. 6	John Ferguson
1830	" Nov. 11	Aw. Liddel	1869	" May 8	Wm. Herbertson
1831	1815 May 12	Alex. Dobie	1870	" Dec. 28	Robert Richardson
1832	" "	John McVey	1871	1830 Feb. 5	John Reid
1833	" Oct. 10	Walter Stewart	1872	" "	David McNicol
1834	" "	John Stewart	1873	" "	Geo. Young
1835	" "	John Ferguson	1874	" Nov. 5	Js. Haliburton Burn
1836	" Nov. 10	John Yool	1875	1831 Oct. 11	John Salmon
1837	1816 Aug. 2	Aw. Logan	1876	1832 Feb. 14	Hugh Baird
1838	1817 Nov. 7	John Drew	1877	" Aug. 3	Wm. Mochrie
1839	1818 Nov. 6	Wm. Stewart	1878	1833 Jan. 31	Walter Robb
1840	" "	Walter Stewart, Jn.	1879	" "	Aw. Logan
1841	" "	Robt. Stewart	1880	" May 8	Rob. Jackson
1842	" "	Alex. Reid	1881	" Aug. 8	Geo. Webster
1843	1819 Feb. 5	Rob. Gray	1882	1834 May 8	Jas. Symers
1844	1820 Aug. 4	John Smith	1883	" "	James Bayne
1845	1821 Feb. 2	Henry Reid	1884	" Sept. 16	Rob. Couper
1846	" Aug. 3	Rob. Leechman	1885	1835 Aug. 6	Aw. Barr
1847	" Nov. 9	Jas. Maxwell	1886	" Nov. 5	Jas. Fleck
1848	" "	Jas. Hood	1887	1837 Aug. 3	Jas. Moffat
1849	" "	David Hood	1888	" Sept. 22	Aw. Malloch
1850	1822 Aug. 2	Edwd. McCrone	1889	" Nov. 2	Aw. Scott
1851	" Oct. 8	Wm. Ewing	1890	" " 11	John Ewing
1852	" "	John Gow, Jr.	1891	1838 July 20	Alex. Fleck
1853	" "	Alex. Moffat	1892	" Aug. 3	Rob. Reid
1854	" Nov. 8	Hugh Mackay	1893	" "	Dugald Sinclair
1855	1823 Jan. 24	Wm. MacDougall	1894	" "	Dav. Auchenvole Nelson

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.
1895	1839 Feb. 1	Geo. McCulloch
1896	1840 " 6	John Strang
1897	" "	Hy. Johnson
1898	" Nov. 5	Gilbert Rainy Tennent
1899	" "	Archd. Cunningham
1900	1841 Feb. 4	John Webster
1901	" May 14	Jas. Fleck, Jr.
1902	" "	Thos. Hopkirk Herbertson
1903	" Sept. 17	Aw. Harvie
1904	" "	Wm. Lang
1905	" Nov. 5	Chas. Stewart Parker Tennent
1906	" Dec. 23	Jas. Blackley
1907	1842 Aug. 4	John Renton
1908	" "	Peter Forsyth
1909	" "	Wm. Barr
1910	" "	Alex. Wyllie
1911	" Sep. 16	Jas. Simpson
1912	" "	James Dougall
1913	" Nov. 4	John Herbertson, Jr.
1914	" "	Wm. McCulloch
1915	" "	Jas. McCulloch
1916	" "	David Wyllie
1917	" Dec. 1	John Salmon
1918	" "	Peter Salmon
1919	" "	William Steele
1920	" "	Jas. Paterson
1921	" "	Wm. Jackson
1922	" "	Hugh Tennent, Jr.
1923	" "	James Neilson
1924	" "	Wm. Newlands
1925	" "	Geo. Park
1926	1843 Feb. 2	John Thomson
1927	" "	Wm. Wallace Mitchell
1928	" "	Andw. Alston
1929	" "	Angus Mackay
1930	" "	Wm. McDougall
1931	" "	Alex. Fleming
1932	1843 Feb. 2	Adam Young
1933	" "	Jas. Wyllie
1934	" "	Simon McLennan
1935	" "	Wm. Miller
1936	" "	Rob. Barr
1937	" "	Geo. Marshall
1938	" May 4	Jas. Fisher
1939	" Nov. 9	Hugh Rankin
1940	1844 May 9	James Renton
1941	" Sep. 20	Malcolm McCallum
1942	" Dec. 26	Wm. Ross
1943	" "	John McPherson
1944	1845 Feb. 6	John Ferguson, Jr.
1945	" "	Rob. Ferguson
1946	" "	Jas. Renton, Jr.
1947	" May 8	John Barr
1948	" Aug. 7	Rob. Barr, Jr.
1949	" "	Wm. Yuile
1950	" "	Geo. Whyte
1951	" "	Wm. Ferguson
1952	" "	Wm. Pollock Yuile
1953	" "	David Yuile
1954	" Oct. 1	Rob. McCallum
1955	" "	Gordon Reid
1956	" " 17	Jas. Logan
1957	" "	Geo. Renton
1958	" "	Jas. McMorran
1959	" "	Mw. Riddell, Jr.
1960	1846 May 7	Archd. Newlands
1961	" Aug. 14	Wm. Lawson
1962	" "	John S. Lawson
1963	" Sep. 14	Rob. Logan
1964	" "	John Smith, Jr.
1965	" "	Jas. Smith
1966	" "	Alex. Smith
1967	" "	Murdoch Mackay
1968	" "	Alex. Scott, Jun.
1969	" "	Jas. Baynes
1970	" " 18	Charles Malloch

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	No.	Date of Entry.	Name.
1971	1846 Oct. 2	Robt. Falconer	2010	1849 Sept. 3	Wm. Scott
1972	" Nov. 5	Peter Ferguson	2011	" "	Alex. Taylor
1973	" "	Gordon Reid, Jr.	2012	" " 24	John Turnbull
1974	" "	Hugh Reid	2013	" "	William Cherry
1975	" " 18	Wm. Mochrie	2014	" Nov. 1	Alex. Young
1976	" "	Geo. Renton	2015	" "	Jas. Shearer
1977	1847 May 6	Henry Munro	2016	" Dec. 31	Andw. Findlay
1978	" "	Duncan M'Arthur	2017	1850 Feb. 1	Henry Reid
1979	" "	John Fulton	2018	" "	Aw. Miller Bolton
1980	" "	Joseph Fleming	2019	" May 17	Wm. Provan
1981	" "	Rob. Fleming	2020	" "	John Robertson, Jr.
1982	" "	Jas. Reid	2021	" "	Jas. Wright
1983	" "	David Barr	2022	" " 31	John Dobbie
1984	" "	Wm. Newlands	2023	" "	Jno. M'Whirter Reid
1985	" "	Jas. Newlands	2024	" Aug. 2	Jas Bayne, Jr.
1986	" "	John Adam	2025	" "	Wm. Jackson
1987	" Aug. 5	Aw. Drummond	2026	" "	John Meikle
1988	" "	Chas. Fisher	2027	" "	Jas. Shearer, Jr.
1989	" " 12	Thos. Meikle	2028	" Nov. 1	Mw. Paton
1990	" "	David Cherry	2029	" "	Artt. M'Lachlan
1991	" Sept. 14	John Murray Malloch	2030	1851 May 1	Geo. Ledingham
1992	" Nov. 4	Jas. McKeever	2031	" July 31	Jas. Galloway
1993	1848 May 4	Franc Gibb Dougall	2032	" "	John Barclay
1994	" Aug. 3	Rob. Struthers, Jr.	2033	" "	Alex. Vallance
1995	" "	David Fortune	2034	" Aug. 14	Robert Webster
1996	" "	John Russell	2035	" Oct. 31	John Bayne
1997	" "	John Gardner	2036	1852 Feb. 5	Thos. Blair
1998	" "	Wm. Aird	2037	" Apr. 29	Duncan McCallum
1999	" Sept. 14	John B. Johnson	2038	" "	Jas. Hutcheson
2000	" Oct. 5	Mw. A. Muir	2039	" Aug. 4	Alexander Ferguson
2001	" "	Wm. Renison	2040	" "	Robert Urquhart
2002	1849 May 3	Chas. Shanks	2041	" "	Edward Hugh Aitken Macrone
2003	" "	Wm. Gardner			
2004	" "	John Crawford	2042	" "	Wm. Macrone
2005	" Aug. 1	David Reid	2043	" Nov. 4	Rob. Alston
2006	" "	John Hetherington	2044	" "	David Gibb Dougall
2007	" " 11	Jas. Kay	2045	" "	Francis Cook Buttle
2008	" "	Geo. Eben. Harvie	2046	1853 Feb. 3	Chas. Moffat
2009	" Sept. 3	Hugh M'Gilvray	2047	" Aug. 5	Nicholas Reid

No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.	No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.
2048	1853 Aug. 5	Duncan Black	2087	1855 May 3	Andw. Watson
2049	" "	Robert Webster, Jr.	2088	" "	Jas. Miller
2050	" Nov. 3	Andrew Findlay	2089	" "	Thos. Miller
2051	" "	Daniel Morrison	2090	" "	Peter Burn
2052	" "	Robert Douie	2091	" Nov. 2	Peter Fleck
2053	1854 Feb. 2	Peter Stewart	2092	" "	John McArthur
2054	" "	Archd. Newlands	2093	" "	John Miller
2055	" Sept. 14	Rob. Glover	2094	1856 Sept. 4	George Young
2056	" Nov. 2	Jas. McInnes	2095	" Oct. 30	Robert Finlay
2057	1855 Jan. 25	Andw. Dunlop Webster	2096	" "	Ralph Fergus
2058	" "	Jas. McIsaac	2097	1857 Feb. 3	Wm. L. MacMorran
2059	" "	John Webster	2098	" "	John MacMorran
2060	" "	Wm. Couper	2099	" "	John Young
2061	" "	John Watson, Jr.	2100	" Apr. 30	Alex. Hannah, Jr.
2062	" May 3	John Reid	2101	" July 30	Wm. Yuile Johnstone
2063	" "	John Thos. Herbertson	2102	" Aug. 6	Robert Reid
2064	" "	Wm. Baird Airston	2103	" Nov. 5	Js. Ewing, M.D.
2065	" "	P. T. Young	2104	" "	Peter Maclachlan
2066	" "	Archd. Black	2105	" "	David Parlane
2067	" "	John Leechman Taylor	2106	" "	Alex. Dobbie
2068	" "	Geo. M'Culloch, Jr.	2107	1858 Feb. 4	Wm. Macdonald, M.D.
2069	" "	Andrew Miller	2108	" Nov. 5	Alex. Finlay
2070	" "	Wm. Alston	2109	" "	Jas. Liddell
2071	" "	John Alston	2110	" "	John Fortune
2072	" "	James Rankin	2111	1859 May 5	John MacLean
2073	" "	George Fisher	2112	" Nov. 3	Rob. Reid
2074	" "	Thos. Ranken Gardner	2113	" "	Mw. Barr
2075	" "	Wm. MacLean	2114	" " 24	Jas. Gray Waddell
2076	" "	Robert Smith	2115	1860 Feb. 4	Wm. MacLean, Jr.
2077	" "	Mitchell Smith	2116	" "	Wm. Sugar
2078	" "	Rob. Jackson	2117	" May 3	Wm. Reid
2079	" "	John Hunter Jackson	2118	" Aug. 2	Jas. R. Morrison
2080	" "	John Wm. Scott	2119	" "	Alex. B. Maclachlan
2081	" "	Andw. Scott, Jr.	2120	" Nov. 1	Andrew Alston
2082	" "	Andw. McNair	2121	1861 May 2	Geo. Findlay
2083	" "	Archd. McLennan	2122	" " 10	Wm. West Watson
2084	" "	Adam Moffat	2123	" Aug. 1	John Flint
2085	" "	John McFarlan	2124	" Oct. 3	Malcolm McCallum
2086	" "	Thomas Renton	2125	" " 31	Benjamin Gow

No.	Date of Entry.	Name.	No.	Date of Entry.	Name.
2126	1861 Oct. 31	Jas. Crawford	2165	1868 July 30	Wm. W. Kay
2127	" "	Wm. Gilchrist	2166	" Nov. 5	Thos. Wilson
2128	1862 Jan. 30	Wm. Landells Patterson	2167	" "	Alex. G. Galloway
2129	" July 31	Jas. McCulloch	2168	1869 Feb. 4	Jas. Turnbull
2130	1863 Feb. 5	Jas. Lamont	2169	" "	Wm. Sloane
2131	" May 29	Geo. Heriot	2170	" "	Wm. Barr
2132	" July 30	Alex. Wm. Leitch	2171	" "	John Blackley
2133	" Nov. 6	Archd. Cunningham	2172	" "	Js. Marshall
2134	1864 Feb. 4	James Pyle	2173	" "	Wm. Bolton
2135	" May 5	Robt. Buchanan	2174	" "	Alex. Ramsay
2136	" "	Robt. Gillespie	2175	" Apr. 29	Joseph Fleming, Jr.
2137	" Nov. 3	Jno. Campbell Neilson	2176	" Aug. 5	Alex. W. Vallance
2138	" "	John Barr	2177	" "	John M'Gregor
2139	1865 Feb. 4	David MacLean	2178	" "	Rob. Hutchison
2140	" "	Ebenezer MacLean	2179	" Nov. 4	William Watson
2141	" May 4	Jonathan Black	2180	" "	Archd. Crawford
2142	" Aug. 3	Jas. Nisbet	2181	" "	John Crawford, Jr.
2143	" "	Alex. Fleming	2182	" "	Rob. Eadie
2144	" Nov. 2	Archd. Crawford	2183	1870 Feb. 3	Alex. Riddell
2145	" "	Wm. Thos. Scott	2184	" "	Richard Blair
2146	" "	Jas. Watson	2185	" "	Peter Taylor
2147	" "	Jas. Barr	2186	" May 5	Geo. McCallum
2148	" "	John Renison	2187	" "	Matthew Riddell
2149	" "	Wm. Drew	2188	" "	Colin Campbell
2150	" "	Benj. F. Wilson	2189	" "	Archd. Grant Winning
2151	1866 Aug. 2	Wm. Morrison	2190	" Nov. 3	Andw. Malloch Bayne
2152	" "	Lachlan Cowan	2191	" "	Thomas Turnbull
2153	" "	Allan G. Maxwell	2192	" "	David Reid, Jr.
2154	1867 Jan. 31	Walter Davie	2193	1871 Feb. 2	James M'Intosh
2155	" "	Rob. Miller	2194	" "	John M'Gregor
2156	" May 2	Hugh Baird, Jr.	2195	" May 4	James Blair
2157	" Aug. 1	Jas. Morrison	2196	" "	George Young
2158	" "	Alex. Leechman	2197	" "	William Renison, Junr.
2159	1868 Feb. 1	Robt. Marr Benzie	2198	" Nov. 2	John Dobbie
2160	" "	Geo. Simpson	2199	"	Walter Gardner
2161	" Apr. 30	Jas. E. Taylor	2200	1872 Feb. 1	John Dobbie, Jr.
2162	" "	Alexr. Taylor, Jr.	2201	" May 2	Walter Stewart, Jr.
2163	" "	John M'Millan	2202	" "	Robert Robin
2164	" May 8	Wm. Taylor	2203	" "	Thomas Dempster

No	Date of Entry.	NAME.	No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.
2204	1872 Oct. 31	Rob. Leechman Morrison	2232	1876 May 4	Alex. C. Paterson
2205	" "	Peter Wilson	2233	" "	John Craig Broadfoot
2206	1873 Apr. 30	John Duncan Morrison	2234	" "	James Moffat
2207	" "	Forsyth Macgillivray	2235	" Aug. 3	Duncan Maclachlan
2208	" July 31	Robert Fleming	2236	" Nov. 2	Robert Williamson
2209	" "	James Scott	2237	1877 Feb. 1	John Pollock Cubie
2210	" Oct. 30	Robert M'Laren	2238	" "	James John Fraser
2211	" "	William Galbraith	2239	" "	John Anderson
2212	" "	William Wren	2240	" "	William Mather
2213	1874 Feb. 5	Andrew Miller	2241	" Aug. 2	James Bayne, Jun.
2214	" "	Charles Gribben	2242	" "	James Smith
2215	" Apr. 30	John Miller	2243	" "	George Miller
2216	" "	Richard Marshall	2244	" Nov. 1	James Pearson
2217	" Nov. 5	David Waddell	2245	1878 Jan. 31	George Burn Young
2218	" "	Alex. McVicar Duff	2246	" "	Thomas William Weir Flint
2219	" "	Robert James Bennett			
2220	" "	John Ewing Nelson	2247	" "	John King
2221	1875 Feb. 5	Wm. Mason Turnbull	2248	" May 2	John Moffat
2222	" "	John Gardner	2249	" Aug. 1	Matthew Paton, Jr.
2223	" Apr. 30	Montagu M. W. Baird	2250	" "	James Scott.
2224	" "	William Macdougall	2251	" Oct. 31	John Barr
2225	" "	John Russell Gray	2252	1879 Jan. 31	William Hay
2226	" Aug. 5	John Adam Stewart	2253	" "	Nicholas M'Whirter Reid
2227	" "	Andrew Findlay, Jr.			
2228	" "	James Armstrong	2254	" April 30	Thomas Hopkirk Herbertson
2229	" "	John Steel			
2230	" Nov. 4	William Yuile	2255	" July 31	James Lorimer Macmorran
2231	1876 Feb. 3	John Gray			

NAMES OF MEMBERS,

At 1st AUGUST, 1879,

IN THE ORDER OF THEIR ENROLMENT, AND WITH THEIR CRAFT GENEALOGY.

BAIRD, HUGH, Burgess and Guild Brother,* *qua* Maltman, entered at Far-hand, 14th February, 1832.

TENNENT, GILBERT RAINY, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th November, 1840, as a younger son of
TENNENT, HUGH, a Freeman of the Calling, entered 27th July, 1827, as eldest son of
TENNENT, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 6th November, 1807, as son of
TENNENT, ROBERT, Senior, a Freeman, entered 18th August, 1769, as younger son of
TENNENT, HUGH, a Freeman, entered 10th October, 1727, as third son of
TENNENT, PATRICK, a Freeman, entered 31st March, 1687, as "mariand a Frieman's doughter."
TENNENT, ROBERT, an Ancestor, entered at Near-hand on 18th Feb., 1632, which would connect this family with the Craft *prior* to 1605.

M'CULLOCH, Knt., The Honourable Sir JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, a Freeman, entered 4th November, 1842, as eldest son of
M'CULLOCH, GEORGE, a Freeman, entered 1st Feb., 1839, as being a son of
M'CULLOCH, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 6th August, 1824, as younger son of
M'CULLOCH, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 2nd August, 1805, as having served an apprenticeship with John and Robert Tennent, Freemen.

TENNENT, HUGH, Junior, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st December, 1842, as son of
TENNENT, HUGH. (See *Tennent, G. R.*)

NEILSON, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st December, 1842, at Far-hand.

THOMSON, JOHN, B. and G. B., a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1843, at Far-hand.

MITCHELL, WILLIAM WALLACE, B. and G. B., a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1843, at Far-hand.

FERGUSON, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, a Freeman, entered 6th February, 1845, as eldest son of
FERGUSON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 6th February, 1829, as son-in-law of
RATTRAY, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 11th May, 1827, as a younger son of
RATTRAY, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 10th October, 1786, as eldest son of
RATTRAY, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 8th October, 1754, as eldest son of

* Abbreviated in subsequent Names of Members as "B. and G. B."

RATRA, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 21st August, 1702, as "he who married Isobell Littlejohne, daughter to the deceist"

LITTLEJOHNE, JOHN, a Freeman, the date of whose entry is not given. He was son of

LITTLEJOHNE, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 13th January, 1655, as son of

LITTLEJOHNE, JAMES, "maid Freeman Maltman," 24th September, 1631.

FERGUSON, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 6th February, 1845, son of the above John Ferguson, entered in 1829.

RENTON, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 6th Feb., 1845, as younger son of

RENTON, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1825. (See *Renton, Thomas.*)

BARR, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 7th August, 1845, as being a younger son of

BARR, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1843, at Far-hand.

YUILE, WILLIAM POLLOCK, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 7th August, 1845, and

YUILE, DAVID, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 7th Aug., 1845, as sons of

YUILE, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., entered 7th August, 1845, at Far-hand.

LOGAN, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 17th October, 1845, as younger son of

LOGAN, ANDREW, Junior, a Freeman, entered 31st January, 1833, as eldest son of

LOGAN, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 2nd August, 1816, as son-in-law of

SMITH, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 13th August, 1756, as son-in-law of

TENNENT, HUGH, a Freeman, entered 10th October, 1727, as third son of

TENNENT, PATRICK, a Freeman, entered 31st March, 1687, as "mariand a Frieman's doughter." (See *Tennent, G. R.*)

RENTON, GEORGE, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 17th October, 1845, as younger son of

RENTON, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1825. (See *Renton, Thomas.*)

LOGAN, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Merchant, entered 14th September, 1846, as eldest son of

LOGAN, ANDREW, Junior. (See *Logan, James.*)

SMITH, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 14th September, 1846, as a younger son of

SMITH, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 4th August, 1820, as son-in-law of

REID, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 6th November, 1818, as son-in-law of

MITCHELL, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1748, as eldest son of

MITCHELL, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 6th October, 1712, as son of

MITCHELL, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 19th May, 1704, as having served "prentise" with

KING, JOHN, a Freeman, and was also eldest son of

MITCHELL, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 6th October, 1690, as son of

MITCHELL, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 13th May, 1656, as son of

MITCHELL, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 12th August, 1635, as son-in-law of

BRYSSON, JOHNNE, Merchant, Burgess, a Freeman, entered 24th September, 1631.

MACKAY, MURDOCH, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 14th September, 1846, as son of
MACKAY, ANGUS, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1843, at Far-hand.

BAYNES, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 14th September, 1846, as son-in-law of
MALLOCH, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered *qua* Merchant, 22nd September, 1837, as a younger son of
MALLOCH, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 29th June, 1790, as son-in-law of
MURRAY, CHARLES, a Freeman, entered 10th August, 1770, as son-in-law of
CARSS, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1748, as son-in-law of
MEIKLOM, WILLIAM, entered 20th Feb., 1708, as Freeman, who "gave his oath as use is, and granted Band to the Calling for ane hundredth merkes for his fyne."

FERGUSON, PETER, B. and G.B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th November, 1846, as son of
FERGUSON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 6th February, 1829. (See *Ferguson, John.*)

REID, GORDON, Junior, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th November, 1846, as son of
REID, GORDON, a Freeman, entered 1st October, 1845, at Far-hand.

REID, HUGH, B. and G. B., a Freeman, entered 5th November, 1846, as son of
REID, GORDON (above).

FLEMING, JOSEPH, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 6th May, 1847, as eldest son of
FLEMING, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1843, as son-in-law of
MORRISON, JOSEPH, a Freeman, entered 11th February, 1791, as son of
MORRISON, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 25th May, 1781, as son-in-law of
GIBSON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 13th August, 1736, as son-in-law of
JOHNSTOUN, PATRICK, a Freeman, entered 11th November, 1720, as son-in-law of
WINZEAT, WALTER, "maid Frieman" on 4th May, 1665, as son of
WEINZETT, GEORGE, "admittit Frieman" on 7th August, 1656.

FLEMING, ROBERT, B. and G.B., *qua* Maltman, entered 6th May, 1847, as a younger son of
FLEMING, ALEXANDER. (See previous entry.)

REID, JAMES, B. and G.B., *qua* Maltman, entered 6th May, 1847, as eldest son of
REID, GORDON. (See *Reid, Gordon, Jun.*)

BARR, DAVID, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 6th May, 1847, as a younger son of
BARR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 8th October, 1805, as eldest son of
BARR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 8th October, 1771, as second son of
BARR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 9th October, 1753, as son-in-law of
CLARK, James, a Freeman, entered 11th August, 1699, "as he qha servit to umquhile Alexander French, Freeman, a pairt of his tyme, and after his deceiss John Lilburne the rest of his tyme, conform to ane Act of the Tred."

NEWLANDS, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 6th May, 1847, as eldest son of
NEWLANDS, ARCHIBALD, a Freeman, entered 7th May, 1846, as a younger son of
NEWLANDS, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 1st December, 1842, as eldest son of
NEWLANDS, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 23rd August, 1782, as son-in-law of
MACADAM, ARCHIBALD, a Freeman, entered 18th February, 1780, as son-in-law of
MATTHIE, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 14th August, 1744, as third son of
MATTHIE, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 24th November, 1699, as son-in-law of
DOBBIE, ROBERT, "Burgess of the Brughe, and now admitted, 16th February 1677, Frieman of the Calling, and hes payit to the Collector 38 merkes, 12s. for the Mortclaith, and hath given his oath as use is."

DRUMMOND, ANDREW, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th August, 1847, as a younger son of
DRUMMOND, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 10th October, 1775, as having served his apprenticeship with
REID, PATRICK, Maltman and Freeman, for the full space of seven years.

MALLOCH, JOHN MURRAY, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 14th September, 1847, as a younger son of
MALLOCH, ANDREW, a Freeman. (See *Baynes, James.*)

DOUGALL, FRANC GIBB, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th May, 1848, as eldest son of
DOUGALL, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 16th September, 1842, at Farhand.

FORTUNE, DAVID, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd August, 1848, as son-in-law of
RENTON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 6th September, 1782. (See *Renton, Thomas.*)

GARDNER, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd August, 1848, as son-in-law of
RUSSELL, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 6th February, 1824, as eldest son of
RUSSELL, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 10th August, 1798, having served an apprenticeship for Freedom with John and Robert Tennent.

JOHNSON, JOHN B., B. and G. B., *qua* Tailor, entered 14th September, 1848, as son-in-law of
YUILLE, WILLIAM. (See *Yuille, W. P.*)

MUIR, MATTHEW A., B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th October, 1848, as a younger son of
MUIR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 13th May, 1791, as eldest son of
MUIR, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 7th August, 1778, as son-in-law of
SCOT, MARK, a Freeman, entered 27th January, 1768, who "payed his Freedom fine."

RENISON, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th October, 1848, as son-in-law of
MUIR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 13th March, 1791. (See *Muir, M. A.*)

M'Gilvray, Hugh, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd September, 1849, as son-in-law of
Forsyth, Peter, a Freeman, entered 4th August, 1842, at Far-hand.

Scott, William, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd September, 1849, as eldest son of
Scott, Alexander, Junior, a Freeman, entered 14th September, 1846, as younger son of
Scott, Alexander, a Freeman, entered 26th November, 1790, as son-in-law of
Drew, William, a Freeman, entered 15th November, 1776, as eldest son of
Drew, James, a Freeman, entered 7th May, 1731, as son of
Drew, John, a Freeman, entered 17th August, 1680, as son of
Drew, Walter, a Freeman, entered 1st July, 1656, "as he quha hes maried ane burges dochter."

Cherry, William, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 24th September, 1849, as son of
Cherry, David, a Freeman, entered 14th August, 1847, as eldest son of
Cherry, William, a Freeman, entered 19th January, 1791, as son-in-law of
Drew, William, a Freeman, entered 15th November, 1776, as eldest son of
Drew, James, a Freeman, entered 7th May, 1731, as son of
Drew, John, a Freeman, entered 17th August, 1680, as son of
Drew, Walter, a Freeman, entered 1st July, 1656, "as he quha hes maried ane burges dochter, and hes payit for his admissionne Ten merks, Twelf punds for the denner, and 12/ for the mortcloth."

Young, Alexr., B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st November, 1849, as son of
Young, George, a Freeman, entered 5th February, 1830, as son of
Young, William, a Freeman, entered 23rd August, 1782, as son-in-law of
Falconer, George, a Freeman, entered 14th August, 1744, as third son of
Falconer, Robert, a Freeman, entered 15th February, 1732, as second son of
Falconer, Walter, a Freeman, entered 18th January, 1717, as son-in-law of
Wallace, John, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1676, as son-in-law of
Harvie, James, Younger, "admittit and receavit frieman with ye brethren of ye calling, 22nd September, 1660, quha hes payit to ye Collector Threttie punds Scots for his upsett and denner, and given his aith as use is."

Bolton, Andrew Miller, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st February, 1850, as son-in-law of
Park, George, a Freeman, entered 1st December, 1842, as son-in-law of
Jackson, William, a Freeman, entered 1st December, 1842, as eldest son of
Jackson, William, a Freeman, entered 7th February, 1794, as son-in-law of
Tennent, John, a Freeman, entered 19th August, 1794, as son of
Tennent, Hugh, a Freeman, entered 10th October, 1727, as third son of
Tennent, Patrick, a Freeman, entered 31st March, 1687, as "being burges and as mariand a Frieman's doughter, who hes payit soum of £8 5s. 4d. to ye Collector, and given his oath as use is."

DOBBIE, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st May, 1850, as son of
DOBBIE, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1825, as being younger son of
DOBBIE, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 12th May, 1815, as eldest son of
DOBBIE, THOMAS, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1748, as son-in-law of
LEGGAT, ALEXANDER, a Freeman. (See *Reid, William*, 1860.)

BAYNE, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd August, 1850, as eldest son of
BAYNE, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 8th May, 1834, as son-in-law of
HARVIE, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 12th October, 1790, as son-in-law of
WATSON, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 21st May, 1762, as son-in-law of
ALEXANDER, THOMAS, a Freeman, entered 10th October, 1710, as second son of
ALEXANDER, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 22nd August, 1707, at Far-hand.

JACKSON, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd August, 1850, as eldest son of
JACKSON, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 6th August, 1824, as second son of
JACKSON, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 7th February, 1794, as son-in-law of
TENNENT, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 19th August, 1794. (See *Bolton, A.M.*)

MEIKLE, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd August, 1850, and younger son of
MEIKLE, THOMAS, a Freeman, entered 5th August, 1847, as eldest son of
MEIKLE, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 15th November, 1776, as son of
MEIKLE, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 25th August, 1738, as son-in-law of
WEINZAT, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 18th August, 1692, as eldest son of
WINZEAT, WALTER, a Freeman, entered 4th May, 1665, as son of
WEINZETT, GEORGE, admitted Freeman on 7th August, 1656.

PATON, MATTHEW, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st November, 1850, as son-in-law of
FORSYTH, PETER, as Freeman, entered 4th August, 1842, at Far-hand.

M'LACHLAN, ARTT., B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st November, 1850, at Far-hand.

LEDINGHAM, GEORGE, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st May, 1851, as son-in-law of
REID, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 5th February, 1830, at Far-hand.

BARCLAY, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st July, 1851, as son-in-law of
EWING, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 11th November, 1837, at Far-hand.

MCCALLUM, DUNCAN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 29th April, 1852, as younger son of
MCCALLUM, MALCOLM, a Freeman, entered 20th September, 1844, at Far-hand.

FERGUSON, ALEXANDER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th August, 1852, son of
JOHN FERGUSON, entered in 1829. (See *Ferguson, John.*)

MACRONE, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, eldest son, and
MACRONE, EDWARD HUGH AITKEN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, younger son, both entered 4th August, 1852, as sons of
MACRONE, EDWARD, a Freeman, entered 2nd August, 1822, as son-in-law of
GOW, BENJAMIN, a Freeman, entered 19th January, 1791, as son-in-law of
KING, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 15th August, 1760, as eldest son of
KING, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 2nd August, 1723, as third son of
KING, JON, a Freeman, entered 18th November, 1687, as being "prenteis with William Robesonne, and after his deceas with James Urie, a Frieman."

ALSTON, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered, 4th November, 1852, as son of
ALSTON, ANDREW, entered 2nd February, 1843, at Far-hand.

DOUGALL, DAVID GIBB, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th November, 1852, as son of
DOUGALL, JAMES. (See *Dougall, Franc Gibb.*)

MOFFAT, CHARLES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, 3rd February, 1853, as younger son of
MOFFAT, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 3rd August, 1837, as eldest son of
MOFFAT, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 10th May, 1799, as son-in-law of
WARDEN, DAVID, a Freeman, entered 25th August, 1737, as son-in-law of

WHYTT, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 18th August, 1715, son-in-law of
GEMMILL, THOMAS, a Freeman, entered 19th August, 1715, at Far-hand.

REID, NICHOLAS, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th August, 1853, as younger son of
REID, GORDON, a Freeman, entered 1st October, 1845, at Far-hand.

WEBSTER, ROBERT, Junr., B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th August, 1853, as eldest son of
WEBSTER, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 14th August, 1851, at Far-hand.

FINDLAY, ANDREW, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd November, 1853, as eldest son of
FINDLAY, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 21st December, 1849, as son of
FINDLAY, GEORGE, a Freeman, entered 7th August, 1778. (See *Renton, Thomas.*)

MORRISON, DANIEL, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd November, 1853, as eldest son of
MORRISON, ADAM, a Freeman, entered 7th November, 1828, as younger son of
MORRISON, JOSEPH, a Freeman, entered 11th February, 1791. (See *Fleming, Joseph.*)

DOUIE, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd November, 1853, as son-in-law of
URQUHART, ROBERT, of Moss, a Freeman, entered 4th August, 1852, as son of
ORHART, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 6th February, 1784, as son-in-law of

STEEL, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 18th August, 1758, at Far-hand.

STEWART, PETER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd February, 1854, as son-in-law of
ADAM, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 6th May, 1847, at Far-hand.

NEWLANDS, ARCHIBALD, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd February, 1854, as son of
NEWLANDS, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 1st December, 1842, as eldest son of
NEWLANDS, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 23rd August, 1782, as son-in-law of
M'ADAM, ARCHIBALD, a Freeman, entered 18th February, 1780, as son-in-law of
MATTHIE, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 14th August, 1744, as third son of
MATTHIE, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 24th November, 1699, as son-in-law of
DOBBIE, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 2nd October, 1685, "who hes payit to ye Collector Fourtie punds."

WEBSTER, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, and WEBSTER, ANDREW DUNLOP, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, both entered 25th January, 1855, as younger sons of
WEBSTER, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 14th August, 1851, at Far-hand.

M'ISAAC, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 25th January, 1855, as son-in-law of
MALLOCH, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 22nd September, 1837, as a younger son of
MALLOCH, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 29th June, 1790, as son-in-law of
MURRAY, Charles, a Freeman, entered 10th August, 1770, as son-in-law of
CARSS, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1748, as son-in-law of
MEIKLOM, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 20th February, 1708.

WATSON, JOHN, Jr., B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 25th January, 1855, at Far-hand.

HERBERTSON, JOHN THOMAS, B. and G. B., *qua* Merchant, entered 3rd May, 1855, as eldest son of
HERBERTSON, THOMAS HOPKIRK, a Freeman, entered 14th May, 1841, as younger son of
HERBERTSON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 13th Nov., 1778, as eldest son of
HERBERTSON, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 7th October, 1740, as only son of
HERBERTSOUN, JOHN, Jun., a Freeman, entered 17th August, 1704, as son-in-law of
MILLER, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 17th August, 1704, at Far-hand.

YOUNG, PETER TAYLOR, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1855, as son-in-law of
BURN, GEORGE, a Freeman, entered 7th November, 1823, at Far-hand.

TAYLOR, JOHN LEECHMAN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1855, as son of
TAYLOR, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 3rd Sept., 1849, as son-in-law of
LEECHMAN, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 4th August, 1809, as son of
LEECHMAN, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 7th February, 1777, as son-in-law of
M'GILCHRIST, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 9th May, 1751, as son-in-law of

LETHEM, PATRICK, a Freeman, entered 17th February, 1738, as son-in-law of
MACHEN, MATTHEW, a Freeman, entered 14th November, 1717, as second son of
MACHEN, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 20th February, 1708, at Far-hand.

MILLER, ANDREW, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1855, as younger son of
MILLER, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 9th August, 1811, at Far-hand.

ALSTON, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1855, as son of
ALSTON, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1843, at Far-hand.

ALSTON, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1855, as son of
ALSTON, ANDREW. (See *Alston, William.*)

RANKIN, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1855, as son-in-law of
ALSTON, ANDREW. (See *Alston, William.*)

FISHER, GEORGE, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1855, as son of
FISHER, CHARLES, a Freeman, entered 5th August, 1847, as eldest son of
FISHER, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 4th May, 1843, as son of
FISHER, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 10th August, 1781, as son-in-law of
BUCHANAN, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 7th August, 1771, as only son of
BUCHANAN, James, a Freeman, entered 23rd November, 1759, "who payed to the Collector one hundred and thirty-five punds six shillings and eight pennies Scots money as his freedom fine."

GARDNER, THOMAS RANKEN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1855, as son of
GARDNER, JOHN, Junior, a Freeman, entered 13th February, 1789, as eldest son of
GARDNER, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 19th August, 1774, as son-in-law of
TENNENT, HUGH, a Freeman, entered 10th October, 1727. (See *Tennent, Gilbert Rainey.*)

MACLEAN, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1855, as son-in-law of
RICHARDSON, EBENEZER, a Freeman, entered 26th November, 1790, as third son of
RICHARDSON, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 23rd August, 1782, as eldest son of
RICHARDSON, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 8th November, 1771, as younger son of
RICHARDSON, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 19th August, 1763, as "he who served his apprenticeship with the now deceast John Brown, Maltman, B. and G. B., and Freeman with the Incorporation; and has paid to the Collector £3 10s. Sterling money as freedome fine," &c.

SMITH, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1855, as son of
SMITH, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 4th August, 1820. (See *Smith, John, Jun.*)

SMITH, MITCHELL, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1855, as son of
SMITH, JOHN. (See *Smith, John, Jun.*)

JACKSON, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1855, as son of

JACKSON, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 6th August, 1824, as second son of
JACKSON, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 8th February, 1794. (See *Jackson, William*, 1850.)

JACKSON, JOHN HUNTER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1855, as son of
JACKSON, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 6th August, 1824. (See *Jackson, William*, 1850.)

SCOTT, JOHN WM., } B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman,
SCOTT, ANDREW, Jr. } B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman,
both entered 3rd May, 1855, as sons of
SCOTT, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 2nd November, 1837, as eldest son of
SCOTT, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 11th November, 1790, as son-in-law of
WATSON, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 11th November, 1790, as younger son of
WATSON, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 21st May, 1762, as son-in-law of
ALEXANDER, THOMAS, a Freeman, entered 10th October, 1710, as second son of
ALEXANDER, JOHN, a Freeman, entered with the calling, 22nd August, 1707, "who granted Bond to the Collector for ane Hundereth punds of his freedom fyne."

M'NAIR, ANDREW, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1855, as son-in-law of
CHERRY, DAVID. (See *Cherry, William.*)

MACLENNAN, ARCHIBALD, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1855, as son of
MACLENNAN, SIMON, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1843, as son-in-law of
GRAHAM, ARCHIBALD, a Freeman, entered 8th May, 1812, as son-in-law of
RATTRAY, John, a Freeman, entered 10th October, 1786. (See *Ferguson, John.*)

RENTON, THOMAS, B. and G. B., *qua* Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1855, as son of
RENTON, JOHN, a Freeman, *qua* Maltman, entered 4th August, 1842, as eldest son of
RENTON, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1825, as a younger son of
RENTON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 6th September, 1782, as son-in-law of
FINDLAY, GEORGE, a Freeman, entered 7th August, 1778, as eldest son of
FINDLAY, GEORGE, a Freeman, entered 14th August, 1772, as son-in-law of
TENNENT, DAVID, a Freeman, entered 14th August, 1713, as son-in-law of
REID, JOHNE, a Freeman, entered 13th February, 1680, as son of
REID, JOHNE, a Freeman, entered also 13th February, 1680, as son of
REID, JON, a Freeman, entered 14th May, 1668, as son of
REID, JOHNE, a Freeman, entered 11th February, 1650, as "being maid laitlie Burgess and Gild Brother of this Brughe, and haveing also laitlie marryed ane Burgess and Gild Brother's dochter. Quha hes payit for his upsett and denner to the Collector Twentie merks, and 12 shillings for ye Mortclaithes. And hes payit to ye Clerk and Officer, and given his aith as use is." The name of the Burgess whose dochter Johne Reid married is not given; he was not a Freeman of the Calling.

MILLER, JAMES, } B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman,
MILLER, THOMAS, } B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman,
entered 3rd May, 1855, both as sons of
MILLER, John, a Freeman, entered 9th August, 1811, at Far-hand.

FLECK, PETER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1855, as son-in-law of
FLECK, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 5th November, 1835, at Far-hand.

MILLER, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd November, 1855, as son of
MILLER, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 9th August, 1811, at Far-hand.

YOUNG, GEORGE, Burgess and Guild Brother, *qua* Maltman, entered 4th September, 1856, as son of
YOUNG, GEORGE, a Freeman, entered 5th February, 1830. (See *Young, Alexander.*)

FINLAY, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th October, 1856, as son-in-law of
SCOTT, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 14th September, 1846. (See *Scott, William.*)

FERGUS, RALPH, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th October, 1856, as son-in-law of
WEBSTER, GEORGE, a Freeman, entered 8th August, 1833, as son-in-law of
BARR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered on 8th October, 1805, as eldest son of
BARR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 8th October, 1771, as second son of
BARR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 9th October, 1753 (eldest son of John Barr), as son-in-law of

CLARK, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 11th August, 1699, "as he who served to Umquhill Alexander Frensh, Freeman, a pairt of his tyme, and after his deceis John Lillburne the rest of his tyme, conform to ane act of the Tred, and payed fourtie merkes to the Collector, and the dewes to the Clerke and Officer."

MACMORRAN, WILLIAM LORIMER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, and
MACMORRAN, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, both entered 3rd February, 1857, as sons of
MACMORRAN, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 17th October, 1845, at Far-hand.

YOUNG, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd February, 1857, as son-in-law of
KAY, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 11th August, 1849, at Far-hand.

REID, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 6th August, 1857, as son of
REID, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 6th November, 1818. (See under *Smith, John.*)

EWING, JAMES, M.D., B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th November, 1857, as son of
EWING, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 11th November, 1837, at Far-hand.

PARLANE, DAVID, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th November, 1857, as son-in-law of
FORSYTH, PETER, a Freeman, entered 4th August, 1842, at Far-hand.

FINLAY, ALEXANDER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th Nov., 1858, as son-in-law of

YUILE, DAVID, a Freeman, entered 7th August, 1845, *q. v.*

LIDDELL, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th November, 1858, as son-in-law of
BARR, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 6th August, 1835, as younger son of
BARR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 8th October, 1805, as eldest son of
BARR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 8th October, 1771, as second son of
BARR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 9th October, 1753, as eldest son of
BARR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 8th May, 1729, as "he who served his apprenticeship with James Donaldson, a Freeman, with the calling."

REID, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd November, 1859, as son of
REID, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 5th February, 1830, at Far-hand.

BARR, MATTHEW, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd November, 1859, as son of
BARR, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1843, at Far-hand.

WADDELL, JAMES GRAY, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 24th November, 1859, as son-in-law of
TAYLOR, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 3rd September, 1849. (See *Taylor, John Leechman.*)

MACLEAN, WILLIAM, Junr., B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th February, 1860, as son of
MACLEAN, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1855, *q. v.*

SUGAR, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th February, 1860, as son-in-law of
RENTON, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 9th May, 1844, as a younger son of
RENTON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 11th Oct., 1825, as a younger son of
RENTON, JOHN, entered 6th September, 1782. (See *Renton, Thomas.*)

REID, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1860, as son of
REID, DAVID, a Freeman, entered 1st August, 1849, as a younger son of
REID, HENRY, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1821, as son-in-law of
DOBBIE, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 12th May, 1815, as eldest son of
DOBBIE, THOMAS, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1748, as son-in-law of
LEGATT, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 23rd November, 1716, as son of
LEGATT, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 5th February, 1669, "as he wha hes maried ane frieman's doughter."

MORRISON, JAMES ROBERTSON, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd August, 1860, as son-in-law of
LEECHMAN, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 3rd August, 1821, as eldest son of
LEECHMAN, John, a Freeman, entered 4th August, 1809, as son of
LEECHMAN, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 15th August, 1760, as son-in-law of
PATERSON, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 10th February, 1721, as son-in-law of
MITCHELL, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 6th October, 1712, as son of

MITCHELL, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 19th May, 1704, as "having served prentise with John King, a Freeman, quha gave his oath, and paid to the Collector fourtie punds Scots for his freedom fyne, and the Clerk's and Officer's dewes."

FINDLAY, GEORGE, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd May, 1861, as son of
FINDLAY, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 21st December, 1849. (See *Findlay, Andrew.*)

WATSON, WILLIAM WEST, B. and G. B., *qua* Merchant, entered 10th May, 1861, at Far-hand; re-admitted *qua* Maltman, 20th September, 1878.

FLINT, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st August, 1861, as son-in-law of
CUNNINGHAME, ARCHIBALD, a Freeman, entered 5th November, 1840, as son-in-law of
M'NICOL, DANIEL, a Freeman, entered 5th February, 1830, at Far-hand.

M'CALLUM, MALCOLM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd October, 1861, as eldest son of
M'CALLUM, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 1st October, 1845, as eldest son of
M'CALLUM, MALCOLM, a Freeman, entered 1st October, 1845, at Far-hand.

CRAWFORD, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st October, 1861, as son of
CRAWFORD, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1849, as son-in-law of
NEWLANDS, ARCHIBALD, a Freeman, entered 7th May, 1846. (See *Newlands, William.*)

GILCHRIST, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st October, 1861, as son-in-law of
CRAWFORD, JOHN, a Freeman. (See *Crawford, James.*)

PATTERSON, WILLIAM LANDELLS, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th January, 1862, as son-in-law of
BAYNE, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 8th May, 1834, as son-in-law of
HARVIE, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 12th October, 1790, as son-in-law of
WATSON, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 21st May, 1762, as son-in-law of
ALEXANDER, THOMAS, a Freeman, entered 10th October, 1710, as second son of
ALEXANDER, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 22nd August, 1707, at Far-hand.

M'CULLOCH, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st July, 1862, as eldest son of
M'CULLOCH, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 6th August, 1824. (See *The Hon. Sir James M'Culloch, Knight.*)

LAMONT, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th February, 1863, as son-in-law of
RENTON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1825, as a younger son of
RENTON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 6th September, 1782. (See *Renton, Thomas.*)

HERIOT, GEORGE, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 29th May, 1863, as son-in-law of
SCOTT, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 14th September, 1846. (See *Scott, William.*)

LEITCH, ALEXANDER WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th July, 1863, as son-in-law of

M'CULLOCH, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 6th August, 1824. (See *M'Culloch, James.*)

CUNNINGHAM, ARCHIBALD, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 6th November, 1863, as son of
CUNNINGHAM, ARCHIBALD, a Freeman, entered 5th November, 1840. (See *Flint, John.*)

PYLE, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th February, 1864, as son-in-law of
DOBBIE, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 31st May, 1850, as a younger son of
DOBBIE, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1825, as a younger son of
DOBBIE, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 12th May, 1815, as eldest son of
DOBBIE, THOMAS, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1748, as son-in-law of
LEGATT, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 23rd November, 1716, as son of
LEGATT, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 5th February, 1699, "as he quha hes maried ane Frieman's doughter, and hes payit to ye Collector Eight punds, fyve shillings, four pennies, and given his aith as use is."

BUCHANAN, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th May, 1864, as son-in-law of
AITKEN, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 6th August, 1813, as eldest son of
AITKEN, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 23rd August, 1782, as youngest son of
AIKEN, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 17th May, 1745, as serving his apprenticeship with Matthew Wilson, Freeman with the calling, and as son of
AIKEN, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 8th June, 1742, as eldest son of
AIKINE, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 23rd May, 1684, as "prentiss" to Peter Corbett, a Freeman.

GILLESPIE, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th May, 1864, as son-in-law of
SINCLAIR, DUGALD, a Freeman, entered 3rd August, 1838, as son-in-law of
FLECK, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 5th November, 1835, at Far-hand.

BARR, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd November, 1864, as son-in-law of
LAWSON, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 14th August, 1846, as son-in-law of
SALMON, PETER, a Freeman, entered 1st December, 1842, as a younger son of
SALMON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1830. (See *Salmon, John.*)

MACLEAN, EBENEZER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, and
MACLEAN, DAVID, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, both entered 4th February, 1865, as sons of
MACLEAN, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1855, *q. v.*

FLEMING, ALEXANDER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd August, 1865, as son of
FLEMING, JOSEPH, a Freeman, entered 6th May, 1847, *q. v.*

CRAWFORD, ARCHIBALD, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd November, 1865, as son-in-law of
RENTON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 4th August, 1842. (See *Renton, Thomas.*)

SCOTT, WILLIAM THOMAS, B. and G. B., *qua* Merchant, entered 2nd November, 1865, as son of

SCOTT, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 2nd November, 1837. (See *Scott, J. W.*, and *Scott, Andrew, jun.*)

WATSON, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd November, 1865, as son-in-law of

MALLOCH, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 22nd September, 1837. (See *Baynes, James.*)

BARR, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd November, 1865, as son of

BARR, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1843, at Far-hand.

RENISON, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd November, 1865, as son of

RENISON, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 5th October, 1848, *q. v.*

DREW, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd November, 1865, as son of

DREW, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 7th November, 1817, as son-in-law of

LINDSAY, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 5th February, 1788, as son-in-law of

DUNCAN, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 18th August, 1758, as son-in-law of

GIBSON, JOHN, of Hillhead, a Freeman, entered 11th May, 1744, as eldest son of

GIBSOWNE, ANDROW, a Freeman, entered 18th August, 1687, as "mariand a Frieman's dochter."

WILSON, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd November, 1865, as son-in-law of

FORSYTH, PETER, a Freeman, entered 4th August, 1842, at Far-hand.

MORRISON, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd August, 1866, as son of

MORRISON, JAMES R., a Freeman, entered 2nd August, 1860, *q. v.*

COWAN, LACHLAN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd August, 1866, as son-in-law of

YOUNG, PETER TAYLOR, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1855, *q. v.*

MAXWELL, ALLAN GLEN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd August, 1866, as son-in-law of

CUNNINGHAM, ARCHIBALD, a Freeman, entered 5th November, 1840. (See *Flint, John.*)

BAIRD, HUGH, Junior, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd May, 1867, as son of

BAIRD, HUGH, a Freeman, entered 14th February, 1832, at Far-hand.

MORRISON, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st August, 1867, as son of

MORRISON, JAMES R., a Freeman, entered 2nd August, 1860, *q. v.*

BENZIE, ROBERT MARR, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st February, 1868, as son-in-law of

RENTON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 4th August, 1842. (See *Renton, Thomas.*)

TAYLOR, ALEXANDER, Junior, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th April, 1868, as son of
TAYLOR, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 3rd September, 1849. (See *Taylor, John L.*)

M'MILLAN, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th April, 1868, as son-in-law of
FLEMING, JOSEPH, a Freeman, entered 6th May, 1847, *q. v.*

TAYLOR, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 8th May, 1868, as son of
TAYLOR, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 3rd September, 1849. (See *Taylor, John L.*)

KAY, WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th July, 1868, as son of
KAY, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 11th August, 1849, at Far-hand.

WILSON, THOMAS, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th November, 1868, as son-in-law of
MILLER, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1843, at Far-hand.

GALLOWAY, ALEXANDER GUILD, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th November, 1868, as son of
GALLOWAY, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 31st July, 1851, as a younger son of
GALLOWAY, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 17th August, 1787, at Far-hand.

TURNBULL, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th February, 1869, as son of
TURNBULL, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 24th September, 1849, as son-in-law of
YULE, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 7th August, 1807, as having served his apprenticeship with William Pinkerton and Robert Reid.

SLOANE, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th February, 1869, as son-in-law of
KAY, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 1st August, 1849, at Far-hand.

BARR, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th February, 1869, as son-in-law of
REID, HENRY, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1821, as son-in-law of
DOBBIE, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 12th May, 1815. (See *Pyle, James.*)

BLACKLEY, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th February, 1869, as son of
BLACKLEY, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 23rd December, 1841, at Far-hand.

MARSHALL, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th February, 1869, as son of
MARSHALL, GEORGE, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1843, as son-in-law of
ALSTON, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1843, at Far-hand.

BOLTON, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th February, 1869, as son of
BOLTON, ANDREW MILLER, a Freeman, entered 1st February, 1850, *q. v.*

RAMSAY, ALEXANDER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th February, 1869, as son-in-law of

BLAIR, THOMAS, a Freeman, entered 5th February, 1852, as son-in-law of
JOHNSTON, HENRY, a Freeman, entered 6th February, 1840, as a younger son of
JOHNSTON, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 13th November, 1778, as son-in-law of
SCOTT, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 10th October, 1769, as eldest son of
SCOTT, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 12th August, 1748, as son of
SCOTT, THOMAS, a Freeman.

FLEMING, JOSEPH, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 29th April, 1869, as a younger son of
FLEMING, JOSEPH, a Freeman, entered 6th May, 1847, *q. v.*

M'GREGOR, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th August, 1869, as son-in-law of
REID, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 5th May, 1855, as eldest son of
REID, HENRY, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1821, as son-in-law of
DOBBIE, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 12th May, 1815. (See *Pyle, James.*)

HUTCHISON, ROBERT, B. and G. B.. *qua* Maltman, entered 5th August, 1869, as son of
HUTCHISON, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 2nd August, 1805, as son-in-law of
HOLMES, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 23rd August, 1782, as son-in-law of
BOGLE, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 15th August, 1740, as son of
BOGLE, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 31st May, 1739, as son-in-law of
CLARK, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 6th August, 1674, "as mariand a Frieman's doughter."

WATSON, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Merchant, entered 4th November, 1869, as son of
WATSON, WILLIAM WEST, a Freeman, entered 2nd May, 1861, *q. v.*

CRAWFORD, ARCHIBALD, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th Nov., 1869, as son of
CRAWFORD, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1849, as son-in-law of
NEWLANDS, ARCHIBALD, a Freeman, entered 7th May, 1846. (See *Newlands, William.*)

CRAWFORD, JOHN, Junior, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th November, 1869, as son of
CRAWFORD, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1849. (See *Crawford, Archibald.*)

EADIE, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th November, 1869, as son-in-law of
CRAWFORD, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1849. (See *Crawford, Archibald.*)

RIDDELL, ALEXANDER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd February, 1870, as son of
RIDDELL, MATTHEW, a Freeman, entered 17th October, 1845, as son-in-law of
WEBSTER, GEORGE, a Freeman, entered 8th August, 1833, as son-in-law of
BARR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 8th October, 1805. (See *Barr, David.*)

BLAIR, RICHARD, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd February, 1870, as son of
BLAIR, THOMAS, a Freeman, entered 5th February, 1852. (See *Ramsay, Alexander.*)

TAYLOR, PETER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd February, 1870, as son of
TAYLOR, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 3rd September, 1849. (See *Taylor, John L.*)

M'CALLUM, GEORGE, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th May, 1870, as son of
M'CALLUM, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 1st October, 1845, as eldest son of
M'CALLUM, MALCOLM, a Freeman, entered 20th September, 1844, at Far-hand.

RIDDELL, MATTHEW, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th May, 1870, as son of
RIDDELL, MATTHEW, a Freeman, entered 17th October, 1845. (See *Riddell, Alexander.*)

CAMPBELL, COLIN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th May, 1870, as son-in-law of
MARSHALL, GEORGE, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1843. (See *Marshall, James.*)

WINNING, ARCHIBALD GRANT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th May, 1870, at Far-hand.

BAYNE, ANDREW MALLOCH, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd November, 1870, as son of
BAYNES, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 14th September, 1846, *q. v.*

TURNBULL, THOMAS, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd November, 1870, as son-in-law of
MILLER, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1843, at Far-hand.

M'INTOSH, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd February, 1871, as son-in-law of
FERGUSON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 6th February, 1829. (See *Ferguson, John.*)

M'GREGOR, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd February, 1871, as son of
M'GREGOR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 5th August, 1869, *q. v.*

BLAIR, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th May, 1871, as son of
BLAIR, THOMAS, a Freeman, 5th Feb., 1852. (See *Ramsay, Alexander.*)

YOUNG, GEORGE, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th May, 1871, as son of
YOUNG, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 1st November, 1849, *q. v.*

RENISON, WILLIAM, Junior, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th May, 1871, as son of
RENISON, WILLIAM, a Freeman, 5th November, 1848, *q. v.*

DOBBIE, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd November, 1871, as son of
DOBBIE, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 5th November, 1857, as son-in-law of
DOBBIE, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1825. (See *Dobbie, John.*)

GARDNER, WALTER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd November, 1871, as son of
GARDNER, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1849, as a younger son of

GARDNER, JOHN, Junior, a Freeman, entered 13th February, 1789. (See *Gardner, Thomas Rankin.*)

DOBBIE, JOHN, Junior, B. and G. B., *qua* Barber, entered 1st February, 1872, as son of
DOBBIE, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 31st May, 1850. (See *Dobbie, John*, 1850.)

STEWART, WALTER, Junior, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd May, 1872, as son of
STEWART, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 6th November, 1818, as a younger son of
STEWART, WALTER, a Freeman, entered 10th October, 1815, at Far-hand.

ROBIN, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd May, 1872, at Far-hand.

DEMPSTER, THOMAS, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd May, 1872, as son-in-law of
M'FARLANE, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1855, as son-in-law of
EWING, DAVID, a Freeman, entered 19th January, 1791, as eldest son of
EWING, DAVID, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1748, as son-in-law of
JAFFRAY, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 28th January, 1726, "who gave his oath as use, payed to the Collector Two hundred merks Scotts as his freedom fine, and the Clerk and Officer's dews."

MORRISON, ROBERT LEECHMAN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st October, 1872, as third son of
MORRISON, JAMES ROBERTSON, a Freeman, entered 2nd August, 1860, *q. v.*

WILSON, PETER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st October, 1872, as son-in-law of
WEBSTER, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 4th February, 1841, as eldest son of
WEBSTER, GEORGE, a Freeman, entered 8th August, 1833, as son-in-law of
BARR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 8th November, 1805, as eldest son of
BARR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 8th October, 1771, as second son of
BARR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 9th October, 1753, as eldest son of
BARR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 8th May, 1729, "as he who served his apprenticeship with James Donaldson, a Freeman with the calling."

MORRISON, JOHN DUNCAN, M.A., B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th April, 1873, as younger son of
MORRISON, JAMES ROBERTSON, a Freeman, entered 2nd August, 1860, *q. v.*

MACGILLIVRAY, FORSYTH, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th April, 1873, as a younger son of
MACGILLIVRAY, HUGH, a Freeman, entered 3rd September, 1849, *q. v.*

FLEMING, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st July, 1873, as younger son of
FLEMING, JOSEPH, a Freeman, entered 6th May, 1847, *q. v.*

SCOTT, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st July, 1873, as a younger son of
SCOTT, ALEXANDER, Junior, a Freeman, entered 14th September, 1846. (See *Scott, William.*)

M'Laren, Robert, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th October, 1873, as son-in-law of
Renton, John, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1825. (See *Renton, Thomas.*)

Galbraith, William, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th October, 1873, as son-in-law of
Rankin, James, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1855, *q. v.*

Wren, William, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th October, 1873, as son-in-law of
Russell, John, a Freeman, entered 3rd August, 1848, as son of
Russell, William, a Freeman, entered 6th February, 1824. (See *Gardner, John.*)

Miller, Andrew, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th February, 1874, as son-in-law of
Russell, John, a Freeman, entered 3rd August, 1848. (See *Gardner, John.*)

Gribben, Charles, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th February, 1874, as son-in-law of
Reid, Henry, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1821, as son-in-law of
Dobbie, Alexander, a Freeman, entered 12th May, 1815, as eldest son of
Dobbie, Thomas, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1748, as eldest son of
Leggatt, Alexander, a Freeman, entered 23d November, 1716, as son of
Leggatt, Alexander, a Freeman, entered 5th February, 1669, "as he quha hes maried ane Frieman's doughter."

Miller, John, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th April, 1874, as son of
Miller, Andrew, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1855, *q. v.*

Marshall, Richard, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th April, 1874, as son-in-law of
Renton, John, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1825. (See *Renton, Thomas.*)

Waddell, David, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th November, 1874, as son-in-law of
Hannah, Alexander, Junior, a Freeman, entered 30th April, 1857, as son-in-law of
Barr, Robert, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1843, at Far-hand.

Duff, Alexander M'Vicar, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th November, 1874, as son-in-law of
Gardner, William, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1849. (See *Gardner, Walter.*)

Bennett, Robert James, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th November, 1874, as son-in-law of
Baynes, James, a Freeman, entered 14th September, 1846, *q. v.*

Nelson, John Ewing, B. and G. B., *qua* Skinner, entered 5th November, 1874, as son of
Nelson, David Auchinvole, a Freeman, entered 3rd August, 1838, as son-in-law of
Ewing, John, a Freeman, entered 11th November, 1837, at Far-hand.

Turnbull, William Mason, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th February, 1875, as son of

TURNBULL, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 24th September, 1849, as son-in-law of

YULE, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 7th August, 1807, as having served an apprenticeship with William Pinkerton and Robert Reid.

GARDNER, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th February, 1875, as son of

GARDNER, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1849. (See *Gardner, Walter.*)

BAIRD, MONTAGU MARTIN WELLER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th April, 1875, as son of

BAIRD, HUGH, a Freeman, entered 14th February, 1832, *q. v.*

MACDOUGALL, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Merchant, entered 30th April, 1875, as son of

MACDOUGALL, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1843, as eldest son of

MACDOUGALL, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 24th January, 1823, as son-in-law of

SCOTT, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 26th November, 1790, as son-in-law of

DREW, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 15th November, 1776, as eldest son of

DREW, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 7th May, 1731, as son of

DREW, JOHNE, a Freeman, entered 17th August, 1680, as son to

DREW, WALTER, a Freeman, entered 1st July, 1656, "as he quha hes maried ane burges dochter."

GRAY, JOHN RUSSELL, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th April, 1875, at Far-hand.

STEWART, JOHN ADAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th August, 1875, as son of

STEWART, PETER, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1854, *q. v.*

ARMSTRONG, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th August, 1875, as son-in-law of

RENTON, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1825. (See *Renton, Thomas.*)

STEEL, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th August, 1875, at Far-hand.

YUILE, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th November, 1875, as son of

YUILE, DAVID, a Freeman, entered 7th August, 1845, *q. v.*

GRAY, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd February, 1876, as son-in-law of

DOBBIE, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 31st May, 1850. (See *Dobbie, John, Jr.*)

PATERSON, ALEX. CARMICHAEL, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th May, 1876, at Far-hand.

BROADFOOT, JOHN CRAIG, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th May, 1876, as son-in-law of

M'INNES, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 2nd November, 1854, as son-in-law of

RENTON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1825, as a younger son of

RENTON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 6th September, 1782. (See *Renton, Thomas.*)

MOFFAT, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th May, 1876, as son of
MOFFAT, CHARLES, a Freeman, entered 3rd February, 1853, *q. v.*

M'LACHLAN, DUNCAN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd August, 1876, as son of
M'LACHLAN, ARTT., a Freeman, entered 1st November, 1850, at Far-hand.

WILLIAMSON, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd November, 1876, as son-in-law of
REID, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 6th May, 1847, *q. v.*

CUBIE, JOHN POLLOCK, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st February, 1877, as son-in-law of
CRAWFORD, JOHN, a Freeman. (See *Crawford, James.*)

FRASER, JAMES JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st February, 1877, as son-in-law of
FINLAY, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 30th October, 1856, *q. v.*

ANDERSON, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st February, 1877, as son-in-law of
CRAWFORD, JOHN, a Freeman. (See *Crawford, James.*)

MATHER, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st February, 1877, as son-in-law of
ALSTON, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 4th November, 1852, *q. v.*

BAYNE, JAMES, Junior, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd August, 1877, as son of
BAYNES, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 14th September, 1846, *q. v.*

SMITH, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd August, 1877, as son of
SMITH, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1855, *q. v.*

MILLER, GEORGE, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd August, 1877, at Far-hand.

PEARSON, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st November, 1877, as son-in-law of
SHANKS, CHARLES, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1849, as son-in-law of
GARDNER, JOHN, Junior, a Freeman, entered 13th February, 1789. (See *Gardner, Thomas Rankin.*)

YOUNG, GEORGE BURN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st January, 1878, as son of
YOUNG, PETER TAYLOR, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1855, *q. v.*

FLINT, THOMAS WILLIAM WEIR, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st January, 1878, as son of
FLINT, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 1st August, 1861, *q. v.*

KING, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st January, 1878, as son-in-law of
M'INNES, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 2nd November, 1854. (See *Broadfoot, John Craig.*)

MOFFAT, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd May, 1878, as son of
MOFFAT, ADAM, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1855, as son-in-law of
EWING, DAVID, a Freeman, entered 19th January, 1791, as eldest son of
EWING, DAVID, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1748, as son-in-law of

JAFFRAY, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 28th January, 1726, at Far-hand.

PATON, MATTHEW, Junior, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st August, 1878, as son of
PATON, MATTHEW, a Freeman, entered 1st November, 1850, *q. v.*

SCOTT, JAMES, B. and B. G., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st August, 1878, as son-in-law of
WRIGHT, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 17th May, 1850, as son-in-law of
RENTON, JAMES. (See *Renton, Thomas.*)

BARR, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 25th September, 1878, as son of
BARR, DAVID, a Freeman, entered 6th May, 1847, *q. v.*

HAY, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st January, 1879, as son-in-law of
VALLANCE, ALEX. W., a Freeman, entered 31st July, 1851, at Far-hand.

REID, NICHOLAS M'WHIRTER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st January, 1879, as son of
REID, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 6th May, 1847, *q. v.*

HERBERTSON, THOMAS HOPKIRK, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th April, 1879, as eldest son of
HERBERTSON, JOHN THOMAS, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1857, *q. v.*

MACMORRAN, JAMES LORIMER, B. and G. B., entered 31st July, 1879, as eldest son of
MACMORRAN, WM. LORIMER, a Freeman, entered 3rd February, 1857, *q. v.*

NAMES OF VISITORS.

1604 to 1879.

Year.	Visitors.	Year.	Visitors.
1604	Johne Wallace	1638	Walter Neilsonne
1605	Johne Wallace	1639	Walter Neilsonne
1606	James Lichtbodie	1640	Robert Paterson
1607	James Lichtbodie	1641	John Gilhazie
1608	James Fisher	1642	Walter Neilsonne
1609	James Fisher	1643	James Morrison
1610	Walter Dowglas	1644	Walter Neilsonne
1611	Walter Dowglas	1645	Walter Bryce
1612	John Crawford	1646	Walter Neilsonne
1613	William Neilsonne, elder	1647	Johne Wallace
1614	Walter Dowglas	1648	Johne Wallace
1615	Walter Dowglas	1649	Walter Bryce
1616	Walter Dowglas	1650	Thomas Campbell
1617	Johne Crawford	1651	Johne Park
1618	William Neilsonne, yr.	1652	James Morrisonne
1619	Walter Dowglas	1653	Johne Miller
1620	Johne Wallace	1654	Johne Miller
1621	Walter Dowglas	1655	Johne Miller
1622	William Neilsonne, yr.	1656	Patrick Bryce
1623	William Neilsonne, yr.	1657	Patrick Bryce
1624	William Neilsonne, yr.	1658	Johne Miller
1625	Johne Crawford	1659	Johne Miller
1626	Ninian Gilhazie	1660	Ninian Andersonne
1627	Ninian Gilhazie	1661	Johne Watsonne
1628	Ninian Gilhazie	1662	Johne Watsonne
1629	Thomas Gray	1663	Johne Wallace
1630	Thomas Gray	1664	Johne Miller
1631	Ninian Gilhazie	1665	Johne Miller
1632	Ninian Gilhazie	1666	Johne Miller
1633	Ninian Gilhazie	1667	Johne Wallace
1634	Ninian Gilhazie	1668	William Wallace
1635	William Wilsonne	1669	Johne Findlay
1636	William Wilsonne	1670	Johne Findlay, oversman
1637	John Gilhazie	1671	Patrick Bryce, oversman

Year.	Visitors.	Year.	Visitors.
1672	Johne Findlay	1711	David Robe
1673	Johne Findlay	1712	David Robe
1674	Matthew M'Aulay	1713	John Woddrow
1675	Robert Campbell	1714	John Woddrow
1676	Matthew M'Aulay	1715	John Stevenson
1677	Matthew M'Aulay	1716	John Stevenson
1678	Johne Findlay	1717	Archibald Cameron
1679	Johne Findlay	1718	Archibald Cameron
1680	Johne Cumming	1719	George Buchanan
1681	Johne Raltoune	1720	George Buchanan
1682	Johne Walker	1721	James Miller
1683	William Stirling	1722	James Miller
1684	John Lilburne	1723	John Stevenson
1685	John Lilburne	1724	John Stevenson
1686	John Stirling	1725	John Reid
1687	John Stirling	1726	John Reid
1688	John Mitchell	1727	Robert Robertson
1689	John Mitchell	1728	John Mitchell
1690	Peter Corbet	1729	John Mitchell
1691	George Buchanan	1730	Thomas Wardrope
1692	George Buchanan	1731	Thomas Wardrope
1693	Robert Boyd	1732	James Drew
1694	George Buchanan	1733	James Drew
1695	William Cuming	1734	David Robb
1696	William Cuming	1735	David Robb
1697	John Paul	1736	Robert Leitch
1698	John Paul	1737	Robert Leitch
1699	Thomas Hamilton	1738	John Reid
1700	Thomas Hamilton	1739	John Reid
1701	Robert Boyd	1740	John Hamilton (Provan)
1702	Robert Boyd	1741	John Hamilton
1703	James Mitchell	1742	John Hamilton (Castlehill)
1704	James Mitchell	1743	John Hamilton
1705	John Paul	1744	Andrew Thomson
1706	John Paul	1745	Andrew Thomson
1707	John Miller	1746	Matthew Wilson
1708	John Miller	1747	Matthew Wilson
1709	Patrick Mitchell	1748-9	James Millar
1710	Patrick Mitchell	1750	John Hamilton

Year.	Visitors.	Year.	Visitors.
1751	John Hamilton	1790	James Montgomery
1752	John Miller	1791	William Steel
1753	John Miller	1792	William Steel
1754	George Buchanan	1793	Alexander Galloway
1755	George Buchanan	1794	Alexander Galloway
1756	Patrick Reid	1795	John Gardner, jun.
1757	Patrick Reid	1796	John Gardner, jun.
1758	William Baird	1797	Andrew Paton
1759	William Baird	1798	Andrew Paton
1760	John Aiken	1799	James Hunter
1761	John Aiken	1800	James Hunter
1762	William M'Lehose	1801	John Cuthbertson
1763	William M'Lehose	1802	John Cuthbertson
1764	John Struthers	1803	Alexander Struthers
1765	John Struthers	1804	Alexander Struthers
1766	John Paterson	1805	John Gardner, jun.
1767	John Paterson	1806	John Gardner, jun.
1768	James Miller	1807	Alexander Galloway
1769	James Buchanan	1808	Alexander Galloway
1770	James Buchanan	1809	Robert Hunter
1771	James M'Lehose	1810	Robert Hunter
1772	James M'Lehose	1811	Hugh Tennent
1773	Andrew Reid	1812	Hugh Tennent
1774	Andrew Reid	1813	Robert Tennent, jun.
1775	Robert Tennent	1814	Robert Tennent, jun.
1776	Robert Tennent	1815	John Hutchison
1777	John Tennent	1816	John Hutchison
1778	John Tennent	1817	Robert Hunter
1779	Thomas Paterson	1818	Robert Hunter
1780	Thomas Paterson	1819	John Hutchison
1781	John Cuthbertson	1820	John Hutchison
1782	John Cuthbertson	1821	Alexander Galloway
1783	James Buchanan	1822	Alexander Galloway
1784	James Buchanan	1823	John Hutchison
1785	William Pinkerton	1824	John Hutchison
1786	William Pinkerton	1825	James Hunter
1787	John Cuthbertson	1826	James Hunter
1788	John Cuthbertson	1827	Hugh Mackay
1789	James Montgomery	1828	Hugh Mackay

Year.	Visitors.	Year.	Visitors.
1829	Robert Hunter	1855	Simon M'Lennan
1830	Robert Hunter	1856	John Drew
1831	Hugh Mackay	1857	William Ferguson
1832	Hugh Mackay	1858	John Renton
1833	William Stewart	1859	James Kay
1834	William Stewart	1860	John Robertson
1835	J. H. Burn	1861	Robert M'Callum
1836	Robert Hunter	1862	George Ledingham
1837	John Reid	1863	Robert Webster
1838	John Reid	1864	James Baynes
1839	James Fleck	1865	Hugh Baird
1840	Hugh Mackay	1866	William MacLean
1841	John Salmon	1867	James Hutchison
1842	John Salmon	1868	James Smith
1843	James M'Culloch, jun.	1869	William Scott
1844	James M'Culloch, jun.	1870	James Neilson
1845	George M'Culloch	1871	Franc Gibb Dougall
1846	William W. Mitchell	1872	Peter Stewart
1847	James Renton	1873	Lachlan Cowan
1848	James M'Culloch, tertius	1874	Peter Ferguson
1849	David Yuile	1875	William Cherry
1850	William Steele	1876	Hugh Baird, jun.
1851	William Steele	1877	Thomas Renton
1852	William Ross	1878	William MacLean, jun.
1853	Charles Malloch	1879	James M'Intosh
1854	James Logan		

NAMES OF VISITORS WHO HAVE BEEN DEACON-CONVENERS.

Year.	Deacon-Conveners.	Year.	Deacon-Conveners.
1615-16	James Fisher	1628-29	William Neilsonne
1622	Walter Dowglas	1635-36	Ninian Gilhazie
1625	William Neilsonne	1639-40	Ninian Gilhazie

1640. *27th June.*—As Deacon-Convener, Ninian Gilhazie signs the "Contract betwixt the Proveist, Baillies, and Councill of Glasgow and Mr. Thomas Hutchisoune, anent umquhile George Hutchisoune, his Mortificatioun for ane perfytt hospitall to be builldit for the entertyning of poor aigit decayit men—the Proveist, Baillies, Deane of Guild, Deakin-Conveiner, and Ministers of the Burgh accepting the patronage of the Hospitall, and binding thame and thair successouris in office to fulfil the said umquhile George his Will and declaratioun thairintill in all points," &c., &c.

1641-42	William Neilsonne	1722-23	James Mitchell
1645	Ninian Gilhazie	1726	James Mitchell
1648-49	William Lichtbodie	1734	Robert Robertson
1651	William Lichtbodie	1735-36	James Drew
1655-56	Walter Neilsonne	1737-38	Thomas Wardrope
1664-65	Walter Neilsonne	1767-68	George Buchanan
1669-70	William Wallace	1787-88	John Tennent
1672-73	Patrick Bryce	1791-92	James M'Lehose
1674	William Wallace	1821-22	James Hunter
1683	John Wallace	1851-52	David Yuile
1686-87	John Wallace	1874-75	James Neilson
1706-7	George Buchanan		

GOD BE PRAISED

APPENDIX.

CONSTITUTION OF THE INCORPORATION,

FOUNDED ON THE

LETTER OF GUILDRY, TOWN COUNCIL MINUTES, CRAFT CHARTERS, AND ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

I.—LETTER OF GUILDRY.

THE copy preserved by the Maltmen of the Decree Arbitral known as the "LETTER OF GUILDRY" was furnished by the Town Clerk in the seventeenth century, and the following is a verbatim extract of such portions as recognise and establish the Incorporation of Maltmen and Mealmen :—

"Att the Burgh and Citie of Glasgow, the Sixth of Feberuary One thousand six hundred and five years. Forsomeikle as the haill inhabitants within this Burgh and Citie of Glasgow, burgesses and freemen thereof, as well Merchands as Craftsmen, having duely considered and deeply weighed the great hurt, interest, damage, loss and skaith, which their haill commonwell thir many yeirs byegone hes sustained be strangers and unfreemen using and usurping the priviledges and ancient liberties of this Burgh as freely as the freemen and burgesses indwellers within the samine. And partly be some mutual controversie and civile discords arising amongst the said freemen and burgesses, anent their priviledges, places, ranks, and prerogatives. Be the which occasions not only their trade, traffic, and handling hes been usurped be strangers and unfreemen, as said is, to the great depauperating of the haill inhabitants within this town, but also all policie and care of the liberties of this Burgh has been overseen and neglected, to the great shame and derogation of the honour of this Burgh, being one of the most renowned cities within this realme. And having found the only cause thereof to be for

the want of an solid and settled order amongst themselves. Therefore, and for remeid thereof in time coming, and for conforming of themselves, the said Burgh and Citie, to other well reformed burghs within this realme, and for the common-well and particular profit of the haill inhabitants thereof in their own rank and their posterities in all time coming. And specially to the advancement of GOD'S glory, and their better abilitie to serve our Sovereign Lord the King's Majesty, and for settling of peace, concord, and amitie amongst themselves as faithful Christians and loving citizens, the saids whole Merchands and Craftsmen and their assisters of both the ranks, and whole body of this Town, after many meetings and conventions, long disputations and reasoning concerning their common-well, quietness and standing thereof, having nominat and chosen now William Andersone, Thomas Mure, Baillies; Matthew Turnbull, Robert Adam, James Bell, John Dickson, William Stirling, Archibald Faulds, James Inglis, James Fleeming, George Muir, and Thomas Brown for the haill merchand rank and their assisters; John Andersone, Baillie; Robert Rowat, Mr. Peter Low, Duncan Semple, James Braidwood, John Scot, Deacon; John Mure, Skipper; Mr. Robert Hamilton, Gavin Hamilton, Thomas Fawside, William Mure, Flesher; and James Fisher, Maltman; for the haill craftsmen and their assisters; and the Right Honourable Sir George Elphinstoun of Blythswood, Knight, Provest; Mr. David Weems, Parson of Glasgow; Mr. John Bell and Mr. Robert Scot, Ministers thereof, as oversmen and odsmen commonly chosen betuixt the said Merchands and Crafts in case of variance. And the saids persons having accepted the said matter in and upon them, being divers times conveened to treat and reason upon the saids matters concerning the common-well of this Burgh, after long reasoning had thereintill for the better advancement of the said common-well and settling of all controversies that may fall forth betuixt the said ranks of Merchands and Crafts thereafter and their assisters and successors, and for the better enlargeing of both their liberties, freedom, and priviledges, wherethrough they may live in time coming in the fear of GOD, obedience to his Majestie, and in good love, peaceable amitie, and concord amongst themselves, so that both the Estates may flourish thereafter,—

"After great pains, long travellings, and mature deliberations had, seen, and considered, and ripely advised be both the Estates of the saids Merchands and Craftsmen and their assisters, hes concluded that there shall be in all time coming, ane DEAN OF GUILD, ane DEACON CONVENER, and ane VISITOR OF MALTMEN, whose elections, statutes, and priviledges follows."

Three-fourths of the Deed are then occupied with Regulations for the DEAN OF GUILD, his Council, and the DEACON CONVENER—their elections, rights, and privileges; after which, the election and duties of the VISITOR, the Laws regulating Maltmen and Mealmen, and the making of malt, &c., occupy the remainder.

"ITEM. It is concluded that there shall be ane VISITOUR OF MALTMEN AND MEALMEN, who shall be chosen yearly in time coming, that same day that the Deacon Conveener is chosen, in this form. The whole Maltmen and Mealmen shall give in four men's names, of the most worthiest and discreet men of the Rank of Maltmen, with the old VISITOR, and present lytes to Provest, Baillies, and Councill, who shall make choice of one of them to be VISITOR for that year, and so in all time coming and shall be sworne.

"ITEM. He shall take tryall of them that prophane the Sabbath day in their calling, in dighting, receiving, and delivering of Meall, Bear, Corn, and Malt, carrying of steep water, ingleing of kills, and such like other offences, and the transgressors being convict shall pay to the VISITOR Ten shillings by the unlaw of the session of the Kirk.

"ITEM. The VISITOR shall have power to try all Meal and Bear either in kills, houses, or booths, except freemen's Bear, Meal, or Malt coming to their own houses, which the VISITOR shall have power to visit if he be required be the buyer or in the mercats; and where they find insufficient stuff, as hot, rotten, or frostslain stuff, either mixt among good stuff or be the alone; and likewise, where they find good stuff spilt in the making, he shall report the samine to the Baillies, and the owner thereof to get no more for the samine stuff nor the VISITOR and two or three

of his assisters think it worth upon their conscience, providing that the VISITOR and his brethren give their oaths and depone before one of the Baillies of this Burgh and the Party what they think it worth upon their conscience, and if the outintouns seller will not give it for that price, he shall take it away with him, paying the custom of the Ladle of the town. And if any bear beis tryed be them to be flourished with good above and the rest worst, the owner shall pay sixteen shilling to the Baillie and ten shilling to the VISITOR; And if any Malt be found to be rotten and spilt in the making, or good malt and evill malt mixt together, being sighted be the VISITOR, they shall report to the Baillies the worth thereof, and if the owner please to sell it within this town at that price, it shall be lawful for him so to doe, or to brew it himself or to transport it to any other place, paying always forty shilling for every making; and if any such spilt stuff be found with outintounsmen be the VISITOR, shall pay sixteen shilling for each mask, the one-half of the said unlaw to be paid to the Baillies, and the other half to the VISITOR.

"ITEM. It shall not be lawfull to Maltmen nor no others to buy Malt, Meal, or Bear within this Town, either before or in time of mercat to Tap over again, under the pain of Five pounds, to be divided. To wit, the one half betuixt the Baillies and VISITOR, and the other half to be divided betuixt the Merchands and Crafts Hospitalls.

"ITEM. It shall not be lawfull to no person to buy any kind of stuff coming to the mercat on horseback or otherwayes till it first present the mercat, except freemen for their own use allanerly, being forspoken or bought of before. And sicklike, the hours of the mercat to be keeped both be free and unfree, aceording to the statutes of the Town. Providing that freemen be suffered in seed time to buy their seed at any hour they please. FARDER, if any stuff be keeped or hid in kills, booths, or barns, in time of mercat, except necessity constrain them to put their Meall in houses or under stairs for wett or foul weather, the contraveener of the foresaid statutes to pay,—viz., the sellers to pay an unlaw of sixteen shilling, and the buyers that buys above ane boll, ane load or more, shall pay to the VISITOR six shilling eight pennies. And if any Cake Baxters beis found buying meal

before eleven hours conform to the Town's Acts, shall pay of unlaw to the Baillies sixteen shilling, and six shilling eight pennies to the VISITOR, toties quoties being tryed that they have contraveened.

"ITEM. All persons presently Burgesses shall have liberty to make malt either to their own use or to sell over again, and all Burgesses sons that shall happen hereafter to use that trade shall pay to the VISITOR at his entry Twenty shilling; and outintounsmen who marries Burgess daughters shall conform; and every unfreeman who is not as yet Burgess and enters to that calling of Maltmaking, shall pay to the VISITOR of the Maltmen Twenty Merks Money, to be bestowed upon their poor decayed brethren be the VISITOR with advice of certain of his honest brethren. Providing that all persons freemen, either present or to come, shall make meal without any kind of entres.

"ITEM. The VISITOR of the Maltmen shall have power to try if any unfreemen Sell or Tap any kind of stuff out of the mercat place, and shall report the samine to the Dean of Gild; the Seller to pay an unlaw of Twenty shilling, the one half thereof to the Dean of Gild, and the other half to the VISITOR, toties quoties being tryed before the Dean of Gild.

"ITEM. Seeing the rubbers of meal are discharged be the Acts of the Town as hurtful to the common-well, it shall be lawfull to the VISITOR to unlaw the sellers in twenty shilling toties quoties and discharge the rubbers, and to punish them according to the Statutes of the Town sett down thereanent; the one half of the said unlaw to the Baillies, and the other half to the VISITOR; and none to rubb or mett the meal but the owner. FARDER, what acts and statutes the VISITOR with advice of his brethern, being conveened as occasion occurs, can devise for their well, not prejudging the common-well, shall be put in write, and presented to the Provest, Baillies, and Councill, and Deacons, and they to repell or allow the samine as they shall think good.

"ITEM. Every person who enters Burgess hereafter, and gives up his name to be Merchand or Craftsman, it shall not be lawfull for him to make Malt for the space of three years, and if after he desire to make Malt, being ane simple Burgess, he shall pay to the VISITOR of Maltmen Ten Merks; and if

he be ane Gild-brother, shall pay twenty shilling at his entry; and their Bairns to have the same benefit that Burgesses Bairns hev who now are presently free; Also, if the VISITOR and his brethren exerce diligently, truely, and carefully their office committed to their charge, it shall be lawfull to the Provest, Baillies, and Councill to augment their upset upon outintounsmen who enter to be Maltmen, as the Provest, Baillies, and Councill shall think expedient.

"ITEM. Every making of Malt made be ane Maltman dwelling within the Town, how many soever he makes, shall pay eight pennies for the making of malt and sicklike, every Mealman shall pay for every crop or kill of corn, eight pennies; to be applyed to the well of their decayed brethren, provyding that freemen's malt and corn made for their own use, be free of payment.

"FARDER, the VISITOR of the Maltmen shall be subject yearly in time coming, once in the year, if they be required, to produce before the Provest, Baillies, and Councill, their Book containing the whole acts and statutes that it shall happen them to make hereafter farder nor is agreed upon, as is above written, to be seen and considered be them that they may allow or repell the same as they find occasion, otherwise to be of no effect.

"ITEM. It is agreed and concluded that JOHN WALLACE, Maltman, bear office as VISITOR to the Maltmen and Mealmen, while that same day eight days after the Bailies of this Burgh are chosen for the year to come, who hes given his oath in presence of the Provest, Baillies, and Councill for discharging of his duty in the said office. AND FARDER, for declaration of the Craft's assisters,—viz., they are Maltmen, Mealmen, Fishers, and such Marriners and others, who pleases to associat themselves with the Crafts for contribution to their Hospitall and decayed brethren."—Concluding with a request by the Commissioners, because the foresaid elections, statutes, and privileges redound to the good of the Burgh, that the Town Council will ratify their said Letter in all points.

"In Witness whereof, thir presents written be John Craig, Nottar, the foresaids haill Commissioners for themselves and in name and behalf foresaid, Likeas, the said Provest, Baillies, and Councill, in token of their Consent

and Ratification thereof in all points, have subscribed with their hands, as followeth, at day, year, and place foresaid. Follows the subscriptions, first of the Merchand Commissioners, *sic subscribitur*, Matthew Turnbull, James Bell, James Inglis, William Stirling, James Fleeming, Umphray Colhoun for Thomas Brown in absence, Robert Adam, John Woddrop for George Mure, Archibald Faulds. *Ita est* Archibaldus Heygate *de mandato* Joannis Dickson *subscribere nescien.* Commissioners for the Crafts—John Andersone, Baillie; Robert Rowat, Master Peter Low, Duncan Semple, Master Robert Hamilton, John Mure, James Fisher, David Shearer, James Braidwood, Thomas Fawside. *Ita est* Archibaldus Heygate *notarius de mandatis* Joannis Scot et Willielmi Mure *scribere nescien.* Follows the Oversmen—Sir George Elphinstoun, Master David Weems, Master John Bell."

The Provost, Bailies, and Council having docquetted the original letter, met in council on February 9, 1605, in terms of the request of the Commissioners, interponed their authority to the Letter of Guildry, ordained it to be observed in all points, in all time coming; and to be registered in the Burgh Court Books.

II.—Minute of the Town Council of Glasgow approving Letter of Guildry.

"*Apud Glasguam, nono die mensis Februarii*, 1605.—In the Common Hall-house thereof being convened, the Right Honourable Sir George Elphingston, of Blythswood, Knight, Provost of the said Burgh; William Anderson, Thomas Muir, and John Anderson, Baillies thereof; Matthew Turnbull, Mr. Peter Low, John Rowat, Robert Adam, William Wallace, James Lyon, Humphry Cunningham, William Stirling, John Wardrop, James Bell, James Fisher, William Robertson, William Fleming, John Dickson, John Scott, Deacon of the Lorimers; John Muir, James Braidwood, William Wilson, Treasurer, Thomas Pettigrew, Master of Work, Counsellors of the said Burgh; together with Ninian Anderson, Deacon of the Cordiners; Richard Kirkland, Deacon of the Weavers; William Love, Deacon of the Skinners; William Dunlop, Deacon of the Masons; George Young, Deacon of the

Bakers; George Pollock, Deacon of the Coopers; James Naesmith, Deacon of the Bonnet Makers; and William Muir, Deacon of the Fleshers. The whilk day, in the presence of the Provost, Baillies, and great Council of the Burgh, above written, compeared personally William Anderson and Thomas Muir, two of the Baillies of the said Burgh; Matthew Turnbull and William Stirling, John Dickson, James Inglis, James Bell, and Robert Adam, for themselves, and in name and behalf of the Merchant rank of this Burgh, and their assistants, on the one part, together with John Anderson, likewise Baillie of the said Burgh; Mr. Peter Low, John Muir, James Braidwood, James Fisher, John Scott, and William Muir, for themselves, and in name and behalf of Robert Rowat, Duncan Semple, Gavin Hamilton, David Shearer, and Thomas Fauside, as Commissioners chosen and elected by the Deacons of the said Burgh and body of crafts within the same, on the other part, for treating and concluding upon sundry privileges and liberties concerning the well of merchants and crafts within this Burgh and common well thereof; which persons above written, as Commissioners nominate and chosen by the merchants and crafts, after divers and sundry meetings and long reasoning, to the honour of God, and for the well of both the said ranks of merchants and crafts, and to the public and common-well of the said Burgh, and increase of peace, love, and amity betwixt them and their posterity, by virtue of the saids Commissions respective, after mature advisement having concluded that it is most necessary that there shall be a Dean of Gild within the said Burgh, a Deacon Convener, with one Visitor of Maltmen and Mealmen, authorised with certain liberties and privileges for the well and benefit of the saids ranks and common well, as said is, produced before the said Provost, Baillies, and Council the foresaids Commissions granted to them, together with a letter and form of submission, and a Letter of Gildrie, Deacon Convener, and Visitor of Maltmen and Mealmen, in due and competent form, duly and lawfully subscribed with their hands, and by certain oversmen, nominated by both the saids parties, proceeding upon the commissions granted to them, and with consent and advice of the Deacons above written, most reverently desired the said Provost, Bailies, and great Council of the said Burgh to grant and give their full, express consent and assent to

the foresaid letters, whole heads, statutes, privileges, and liberties therein contained, and to subscribe and interpone their authority to the same, and ordain the same with the saids commissions and letter in form of submission, to be insert and registered in the Burrow Court books of the said Burgh, that the same may take full effect in all time hereafter. Which letter being read and considered by the said Provost, Baillies, and Council aforesaid, and being therewith ripely advised, understanding the same first to redound to the honour of God, common well of this Burgh, and well of both the saids ranks of merchants and craftsmen, and to their mutual amity, concord, and agreement hereafter, thought the foresaid petition and desire most lawful and reasonable, and therefore accepted, received, and admitted the said letter; and in token of their consent subscribed the same, and ordained the saids commissions respective, and letter in form of a submission, and that of Dean of Gilderie, Deacon Convener, Visitor of the said Maltmen; the saids Provost, Baillies, and Council, for themselves and successors in office, by the tenor hereof have interponed and interposes their authority, and ordains the same with all the sundry privileges and liberties specified and contained therein, to be observed, keeped, executed, and used by the saids Dean of Gild, Deacon Convener, and Visitor of Maltmen in all time coming, after the form and tenor hereof in all points for the common well of both merchant ranks and crafts. *Sic subscribitur:*

A. HAYGATE."

III.—Minute of Town Council for settling future disputes between the Merchant and Craft ranks.

"*Apud Glasguam, decimo sexto die mensis Februarii*, 1605.—In the Council-house being convened, the Right Honourable Sir George Elphingston, of Blythswood, Knight, Provost, William Anderson, Thomas Muir, and John Anderson, Baillies; Matthew Turnbull, Dean of Gild; Robert Rowat, John Rowat, Robert Adam, Humphry Cunningham, John Wardrop, William Fleming, William Wallace, William Stirling, William Robertson, John Dickson, Mr. Peter Low, James Fisher, John Scott, Deacon, Thomas

Pettigrew, John Muir, Skipper, William Wilson, and James Bell. The which day the Provost, Baillies, and Council, being careful that hereafter all manner of muting, contraversies, questions, and debates, shall be removed furth of the common well, especially betwixt the merchant rank and rank of craftsmen, that the mutual bond set down among them lately, concerning the Dean of Gild and Deacon Convener, for the common well of this Burgh, and well of both the states, may take happy effect without any particular respect either to merchant or craftsman, with consent of the Dean of Gild and Deacon Convener, for themselves and the remanent of their ranks, has concluded and ordained that in all musters, weapons-shawing, and other lawful assemblies, that there shall be no question, strife, or debate betwixt merchant and craftsmen for prerogative, or priority, but that they, and every one of them, as one body of the common well, shall rank and place themselves together, but distinction, as they shall happen to fall in rank, and otherways as shall be thought expedient by the Provost and Baillies for the time; declaring by these presents that whatever he be, either merchant or craftsman, who makes question, muting, or tumult, for their rank, by prerogative or property, and repines at the will and discretion of the Provost, shall be judged and reputed as a seditious person and furder punished on sight. And furder, for taking away all partiality and particular respect of persons, amongst the saids merchants and crafts, if it should happen hereafter that any question or quarrel fall out amongst them judicially, or by way of deed, the Dean of Gild, nor Deacon Convener, nor either of their ranks, shall show themselves particularly affected to any of ther parties, in respect that the one is a merchant and the other a craftsman, nor yet assist them, or any of them, tumultuously, in judgment or otherways; but to be careful to see the offender condignly punished, according to justice. And because several burgesses of this Burgh, when they happen to commit disturbance within the same, do boast themselves, and vaunt of their friends, to the great trouble of this Burgh, and judgment seat of the same, by convocating their friends out of town to assist them, therefore it is concluded and ordained, that whatever burgess of the Burgh that hereafter commits disturbance, and falls out with his neighbour, and makes convocation of his

friends without the town, and in judgment, his freedom shall be taken away, and never to be esteemed worthy to enjoy the liberty of a freeman hereafter; but they shall civilly and quietly seek their redress and remead of their wrong, by way of justice. And siclike, that all conventions and meetings of the Dean of Gild and Deacon Convener shall be for putting their statutes to execution, and exercising the liberties and privileges granted by the Provost, Baillies, and Council to them."

IV.—RATIFICATIOUNE BY PARLIAMENT TO THE BURGH OF GLASGOW OF "THE GILDRIE," 1672.

(The Just Double Preserved by the Incorporation of Maltmen.)

"At EDINBURGH the Eleivint day of September One thousand sex hundredth seventie twoe years. OUR SOVERAIGNE LORD Takeing to consideratioune the great and many debaits, differences, and contests which wer betuixt those of the Merchand rank and those of the Crafts within the Burgh of Glasgow in the tyme of His Royall predecessoures, And particularly in the reigne of His Majestie's Grandfather, of ever blessed memorie, untill the year 1605 yeares, At which tyme by the mediatioune, interpositioune, and endevours of severall persounnes of quality and wyse men burgesses of the said Burgh, The said difference came to be settled and composed; and upon the sext day of Feberuary, the said year, a submissioune having been made following upon a commissioune granted be the great Council of the Town for the said pairties their entering in a Submissioune, QUHILK Submissioune is daited the Tenth of November, 1604 yeares. Whereupon the settlement after mentioned followed, and is entituled the Letter of Gildrie, Deacon Conveener and Visitour of Maltmen and Meillmen, dated the Sext of Feberuary, 1605 yeares, wherein the particular powers and authorities condiscendit upon to belong to the saids respective imployments are speciallie enumerated be the Magistrats in maner contined in the said aggreiment; WHICH VISITOURES are for visiting mercats of meall and all kynd of victuall, and appointed to try the sufficiencie and insufficiencie thereof. Be vertew of the qlk aggriment and decrett arbitral, the iuhabitants of the Burgh of

Glasgow have lived in great peace, unitie, and concord amongst themselves; and also thereby good ordor have been observed in the respective crafts and callings, and orderlie contributiones made for maintenance of the poor; THAIRFOR, HIS MAJESTIE, with express advyce of the Estates of Parliament, Ratifies, Confirmes, and Approves the said Gildrie Decreit and Aggrement, whereby the saids Merchands and Crafts have met and made orderlie contributiones for the menteinance of their Poore. Declearing the said Decreit and Aggrement to have the strength and force of ane Act of Parliament.—Extracted furth of the Records of Parliament be me, Sir Archibald Primerose of Carintoune, Knight and Barronet, Clerk to His Majestie's Councill Register and Rolls.

A. PRIMEROSE, Cls. Reg."

V.—ACT OF THE TOWN COUNCIL IN FAVOUR OF THE MALTMEN IN GLASGOW, 24TH MARCH, 1677.

"*Apud Glasguam, vigesimo quarto Martii, anno Domini Millesimo sexcentesimo septuagesimo septimo.*—The quhilk day the Proveist, Baillies, and Counsall of the said Burgh being conveined anent the supplicatione given in and presentit to them by Mathew M'Aulay pnt. Visitor and remanent bretherin of the Societie of Maltmen within the samyne Burgh makand mentione that whereby the incoming of many straingers from the countrie who making themselves Burgesses does enter and come in Friemen with the said Societie of Maltmen for ane litle inconsiderable soume the members of the said Societie do exceedingly increase, to the great prejudice of the Calling and to the great hurt and prejudice of the Burgh of Glasgow their excyse. These straingers incomers being poor taks many sinistrous ways and courses to steal Malt out of ye town mills excyse frie whereby honest men of the said societie and weel wishers of the said toune of Glasgow ar exceedingly prejudged through their selling malt at ane lower rate than they who pay the excyse honestly, qlk the Petitioners conceavis humblie might be helped and redressed if the fynes of straingers entering friemen wer augmentit to ane hundredth pounds Scots as other callings do exact, whilk the petitioners

will not take upon them to doe without your Lp's special warrant and ordor to that effect. Likeas ther ar severall persones who ar naythe Burgesses of Glasgow, nor fewars of Gorballs, nor frie with the calling, but straingers who make malt at their awne hand, sells the samyne without presenting it to the Mercat, quhairby the Maltmen in Glasgow and Fewars in Gorballs are greatlie prejudged. As also the said Burgh in their excyse by their glandestine grinding of their malt at other mylnes than the Townes Milns, And so prejudging ye towne of ye moulters and excyse thereof, And therfor cravand the said Magrats and Counsell to give their delyverance warrand and ordor to the petitioners to exact ane hundredth pounds Scots monyie as their callings due exact fra straingers who enters friemen with the said Societie in all tyme coming. And to make ane Act in their Book for that effect which will contribute much for ye augmenting and keeping up the just excyse of all malt ground at ye tounes mylnes and ye good and weill of ye said Societie and their Lop's Petitioners thereby shall be engaged every way to be active to the exact payment of the due excyse and shall ever pray for the prosperity of the said Burgh, as the said Petition mair fully proports. Quhilk being read and thereafter taken to us the sds Provost, Baillies, and Counsell their consideratioune.—After mature advyce and deliberatioune had be ym thereanent. And finding the samyne in itselfe most reasonable for the reasons and causs above wrytten and uthers. The said Provost, Baillies, and Counsell have given and granted and hereby gives and grants to the Visitor of Maltmen of ye said Burgh and remanent members of the said Societie and their successors in office full power warrand and ordor in all tyme coming to exact and receave from ilk strainger that enters Burgess of this Burgh, and desyres to enter frieman with ye said Societie, the soume of ane hundredth pounds Scots monyie for ye better supplie of the Poor of the said Calling. Declaring that thir pnts are no wayes to be extended against Burgess' bairnes or those who marries Burgess or Frieman's daughters. And Likeways discharges any of the Inhabitants of Gorballs to take in or brew any malt from any straingers not indwellers or Maltmen in Glasgow or Fewars of Gorballs except the samyne be presentit to the Mercat of Glasgow and sighted by the Visitor, and pay

the Laidles, under such pains and penalties as it shall please the Magrats of this Burgh to exact and inflict on them. And discharges the Collectors to suffer any malt out of ye mylnes to pass belonging to any person aforesaid without warrand fra ye said Visitor, Declaring thir prnts to stand in force during the said Magistrats and Council their will and pleasor, And ordains the Clerk to give out Extract hereof, qulk will be als sufficient as ye samyne was subt. be ye sd Magrats and Counsell.—*Extractum*

G. ANDERSONE."

VI.—CHARTER OF CONFIRMATION AND GENERAL RATIFICATION OF THE LETTER OF GUILDRY GRANTED BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF GLASGOW, 1684.

"TO ALL AND SUNDRIE whom it effeirs and to whose knowledge thir presents shall come, ARTHOUR, By the Divine Providence, Archbishop of Glasgow, Undoubted and Lawfull Superior of the Lordship, Baronie, and Regalitie of Glasgow, GREETING, Witt ye us to have ratified, approvin, and confirmit, and be the tenor of this present Charter, WEE, for us and our successors, Archbishops of Glasgow, ratifies, approves, and perpetuallie confirms to and in favours of the MALTMEN Calling of Glasgow and yr. successors the Letter of Gildrie in the said Brugh, whilke is of the date the Saxt day of February, in the year of our LORD One thousand six hundreth and fyve years, in swa far as concernes the said Calling allenarly, and ane Act of the Magistrats and Toun Consell of Glasgow for the tym, Granted in yr. favours of the date the Twentie fyft day of March in anno One thousand six hundreth seaventie and seaven years, In the haill heids, articles, and clauses yr. in conteaned, And with all and sundrie comodities, liberties, friedoms, easments, priviledges, and righteous pertinents whatsomever perteaning and belonging, or that may anyways be known to pertean and belong, to the said Calling, ALSWELL within the CITIE of GLASGOW and precints thereof, as within the Village and Toun of Gorballs, or other bounds whatsomever, To the which they have any former legall title, In all tyme coming, frielie, quietlie, weel, and in peace, butt interuption or impediment:

AND WEE Will, Grant, Decern, and Ordaine this, our present generall Charter of Confirmation and Ratification of the said Letter of Gildrie and Act of the said Toun Counsell of Glasgow, of the dates respective foresaid, anent the priviledges and liberties thereof (in swa far as the samen consists with law and justice), to be alse valeid, good, effectuall, and sufficient to the said Maltmen Calling and y^r^ successors in all tym coming, as if the samen wer at length word by word hereintill insert and ingrossit. WHAIRANENT and anent all other objectiones or propositiones which may or can be alledgit or proposit against the validitie of this our present Confirmation and general Ratification, WEE, for us and our successors, Archbishops of Glasgow, hes dispenssed, and be the tenor heirof dispensses with for now and ever. [SALVO JURE CUJUSLIBET.] In Witness whereof thir presents (written be John M'Cuir, Wrytter in Glasgow) are subscryved with our hand, our propper seall is heirto appendit, Att Edinburgh, the Third day of January, One thousand six hundreth fourscoir and four years, Befoir thir witnesses, Robert Stirling, Maltman in Glasgow, and William Guthrie, our Secretarie, Inserter of the dait and Witnesses names.

ARTH. GLASCUEN."

"ROBERT STIRLING, *Witness.*
"WILL. GUTHRIE, *Witness.*"

VII.—CHARTER BY KING WILLIAM AND QUEEN MARY, 1690.

Of date 4th January, 1690, KING WILLIAM and QUEEN MARY granted a full and ample Charter in favour of the City of Glasgow, confirming all former Charters in favour of the Community, or Guild Brethren, Tradesmen, or any Society or Deaconry within the same; and THEIR Charter was ratified by Act of Parliament, 14th June, 1690.

The Charter commences with the narrative that "the City of Glasgow "is amongst the most considerable of the Royal Burrows within their ancient "Kingdom of Scotland, both for the number of inhabitants and their singular "fitness and application to trade, and the convenient situation of the place

"upon the River Clyde." The Act is given in Mr. Crawfurd's "Sketch," pp. 316, 17.

VIII.—ANNO NONO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ, CAP. XVII., ACT FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES OF TRADING IN BURGHS IN SCOTLAND.—[14*th May*, 1846.]

"I. Whereas in certain Royal and other Burghs in *Scotland* the Members of certain Guilds, Crafts, or Incorporations possess exclusive Privileges of carrying on or dealing in Merchandize, and of carrying on or exercising certain Trades or Handicrafts, within their respective Burghs; and such Guilds, Crafts, or Incorporations have corresponding rights, entitling them to prevent Persons not being Members thereof from carrying on or dealing in Merchandize, or from carrying on or exercising such Trades or Handicrafts, within such Burghs: And whereas it has become expedient that such exclusive Privileges and Rights should be abolished: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act all such exclusive Privileges and Rights shall cease, and it shall be lawful for any person to carry on or deal in Merchandize, and to carry on or exercise any Trade or Handicraft, in any Burgh or elsewhere in *Scotland*, without being a Burgess of such Burgh, or a Guild Brother, or a Member of any Guild, Craft, or Incorporation: Provided always, that in lieu of the Stamp Duties of One Pound and Three Pounds now payable on the admission of any Person as a Burgess, or into any Corporation or Company in any Burgh in *Scotland*, for the Enrolment, Entry, or Memorandum thereof in the Court Books, Roll, or Record of such Corporation or Company, there shall from and after the passing of this Act be paid on every such Admission a Stamp Duty of Five Shillings.

"II. And be it enacted, That notwithstanding the Abolition of the said exclusive Privileges and Rights all such Incorporations as aforesaid shall retain their Corporate Character, and shall continue to be Incorporations,

with the same Names and Titles as heretofore; and nothing herein contained shall anywise affect the Rights and Privileges of such Incorporations, or of the Office-Bearers or Members thereof, except as hereinbefore enacted.

"III. And whereas the Revenues of such Incorporations as aforesaid may in some Instances be affected, and the Number of the Members of such Incorporations may in some Instances diminish, by reason of the Abolition of the said exclusive Privileges and Rights, and it is expedient that Provision should be made for facilitating Arrangements suitable to such Occurrences; be it therefore enacted, That it shall be lawful for every such Incorporation from Time to Time to make all Bye-Laws, Regulations, and Resolutions relative to the Management and Application of its Funds and Property, and relative to the Qualification and Admission of Members, in reference to its altered Circumstances under this Act, as may be considered expedient, and to apply to the Court of Session, by summary Petition, for the Sanction of the said Court to such Bye-Laws, Regulations, or Resolutions; and the said Court, after due Intimation of such Application, shall determine upon the same, and upon any Objections that may be made thereto, by Parties having Interest, and shall interpone the Sanction of the said Court to such Bye-Laws, Regulations, or Resolutions, or disallow the same in whole or in part, or make thereon such Alterations, or adject thereto such Conditions or Qualifications, as the said Court may think fit, and generally shall pronounce such Order in the whole Matter as may to the said Court seem just and expedient; and such Bye-Laws, Regulations, or Resolutions, subject to such Alterations and Conditions as aforesaid, shall be, when the Sanction of the said Court shall have been interponed thereto, valid and effectual and binding on such Incorporations: Provided always, that nothing therein contained shall affect the Validity of any Bye-Laws, Regulations, or Resolutions that may be made by any such Incorporation without the sanction of the said Court, which it would have been heretofore competent for such Incorporation to have made of its own Authority or without such Sanction.

"IV. And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed in the present Session of Parliament."

THE LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Sanctioned by the Court of Session, 25th May, 1852, under Statute 9 & 10 Victoria, c. 17.

I.—ENTRANTS.

1. BEFORE the application of any person who wishes to be admitted a Member can be taken into consideration, he must make a declaration of his name, age, craft, &c., agreeably to a printed form, to be furnished by the Clerk, and returned to him eight days before the next Quarterly Meeting; and no person shall be admitted a Member under twenty-one years of age at *far* hand, or under fourteen years of age at *near* hand, nor except at a Quarterly Meeting of the Master Court.

2. All persons admitted as Members of the Incorporation must be Burgesses and Guild Brethren of the Burgh of Glasgow, and must produce their certificates of admission as such at the time of their entry.

3. All Members must have been entered with the Incorporation for a year and a day before any of their relations can be admitted Members at the *near* hand on their account.

4. All persons entitled to enter at *near* hand, as at the 31st day of May, 1850, being sons, or sons-in-law of Members whose wives are at the time in life, or apprentices who have served at least five years to a Member prior to the passing of the Scottish Burghs Bill, 1846, shall be received at the entry-money of Three Guineas for the period of five years after the said 31st May, 1850: with this proviso—that, in the event of the entry being delayed till the entrant shall be upwards of twenty-five years of age, they shall pay Quarter Accounts, with simple and compound interest on the entry-money and Quarter Accounts, for the period intervening between that age and the time of entry, according to the Table annexed (p. 178), marked A. On the

expiry of said period of five years, all *near* hand entrants, including apprentices, shall pay the sum of Five Guineas of admission-money, with the addition of Quarter Accounts, and interest, simple and compound, for the period exceeding twenty-five years at which the entry is completed, as above expressed, according to the Table marked B.

5. In admitting Members at the *far* hand, the Master Court shall have an absolute power of admission or rejection; and, if they admit, the admission money shall be £50 till twenty-five years of age, and after that age Fifty Guineas: no entrant to be admitted above fifty years of age at *far* hand.

NOTE.—In terms of alterations 12th August, 1852, and 26th April, 1855, the admission money shall be £100 till twenty-five years of age, and after that age 100 Guineas, it being an instruction to the Visitor and Masters that when an applicant's age exceeds 40, the whole circumstances of the application be laid before next Meeting of the Incorporation for advice.—*See Appendix to Laws (pp. 179-186).*

6. The ages of entrants shall always be reckoned as at the birthday next ensuing after the time of their entry, and, in the event of parties not being able to furnish extracts from the Parochial Registers, certifying their ages, it shall be in the discretion of the Master Court to require only such proof of the fact as may be considered reasonable in the circumstances.

7. A Declaration shall be taken by Members, prior to their admission, in the following terms, viz.:—

I solemnly and sincerely Declare that I shall be a true and faithful Member of the Incorporation of Maltmen in Glasgow, into which I am now admitted; and that the Declaration made by me prior to admission is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, consistent with the fact; and that I shall observe and obey the Laws and Regulations made, and to be made, for the good government of the Incorporation and funds thereof; and in all other respects shall conduct myself as a faithful Member of the Incorporation; and I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act, made and passed in the Sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty William the Fourth, entituled "An Act to repeal an Act of the present Session of Parliament, entituled, 'An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations

taken and made in various departments of the State, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof; and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extrajudicial oaths and affidavits, and to make other provision for the abolition of unnecessary oaths.'"

NOTE.—Voluntary affidavits being abolished by Statute, the object is to subject parties making the Statutory Declaration *falsely* to the pains of perjury, and it is necessary for this purpose to observe the form prescribed by Statute.

II.—QUARTER ACCOUNTS.

1. Each Member, without distinction, shall annually pay One Shilling of Quarter Accounts, and all previous arrears at the same rate, at the General Meeting of the Incorporation to be held in August; and no Member in arrear of such payment shall be allowed to vote, or to be voted upon, at that or any other meeting, unless he shall pay Two Shillings for each year he is in arrear before the Roll for the meeting at which such payment is made is for the first time called.

2. Members shall have the power of paying their Quarter Accounts in advance, for one or more years, or of acquiring the right of exemption—subject, however, to any additional charge which may be made on the Quarter Acccunts—by paying the sum of £1 in redeeming this burden; and such payments in advance, or redemption, may be made at the stated Meeting of the Incorporation in August.

NOTE.—To avoid the very frequent arrears of Quarter Accounts, the Master Court are in use to require at each entry that the redemption £1 be paid.

III.—FUNDS.

The Funds belonging to the Incorporation are, and shall be, vested in the Incorporation, for behoof of the Members, and their Widows and Children, as herein expressed; and as provided by the Letter of Guildry dated 6th February, 1605, and according to the usage of the Incorporation, for encouraging, by occasional donations, benevolent institutions and public measures, tending to promote the good

of the Incorporation and of the community: And the grants for these purposes made from the funds, and the management and disposal of the funds, otherwise, shall be exercised by the Master Court and General Meetings, according to the Rules herein contained.

NOTE.—Since 1852 a large amount of money has from time to time been voted by the Incorporation for objects allowed by the above provision—as had been done on the same principle previously from time immemorial; but in such cases as the following the Craft do not consider themselves uncharitable in disallowing a contribution :—

On 31st March, 1874, at a General Meeting of the Incorporation, a letter was read from the Lord Provost and Deacon-Convener asking a contribution in aid of the "Bengal Famine Fund." In the course of the discussion upon motions for and against the proposal, the Clerk was requested to define the power of the Incorporation, as that power is regulated by the Laws. The Clerk advised that to comply with the request was going beyond the Incorporation's legitimate boundaries, as expressed in the foregoing preamble of Law III. He considered that the exercise of the power must be *within the community of the City of Glasgow*, and accordingly held that if the meeting now make a donation to the Bengal Famine Fund, any Member dissenting and appealing to the Civil Court would succeed in having it found that the Incorporation had done what it had no right to do.—The Clerk's opinion was unanimously agreed to.

1. No Loans shall be made of the funds on personal security alone.

2. The Monies of the Incorporation shall be invested in the purchase of Lands, Feu Duties, and Ground Annuals, or in the Public Funds; or lent out on first Heritable Securities, to the extent of not more than two-thirds of the estimated value of the property over which the loan is granted; or on the Security of the Funds of the Parliamentary Trustees of the River Clyde, or the City Corporation of Glasgow.

NOTE.—See addition to this section of Law III., Appendix, 2nd August, 1860.

3. It shall not be competent for the Master Court, so long as it is entrusted with the management of the funds, to lend or gift any portion of them to any Member of the Court, in any shape or form whatever.

4. No portion of the funds shall be expended, unless the same has been previously agreed to at a regularly constituted meeting, whether General or of the Master Court, as the case may be, and entered in the minutes.

NOTE.—See additional Rule, Appendix, 2nd August, 1860.

IV.—PENSIONERS.

1. Pensioners shall be admitted and enrolled only at the Quarterly Meetings of the Master Court, the applications being lodged with the Clerk eight days previous to the Meeting, and no Member, or his Widow, or Children, shall be entitled to demand a Pension or pecuniary aid as a matter of right.

2. All applications for Pensions and Precepts shall be lodged with the Clerk, and be presented by him to the Master Court, whose duty it will be to examine into the validity of said applications, and in whom the sole power is vested to grant or refuse Pensions, to raise or reduce them; but subject always to the control of General Meetings, as after specified.

3. Before the Petition of any Applicant can be taken into consideration, it must be accompanied by his or her declaration, stating the ground of Claim, Age, Residence, Means of Support, &c., as per printed Schedule.

4. The merits of each case shall be minutely and carefully investigated, and aid given from the funds only to the really necessitous and deserving, and the aid given shall be payable only during the pleasure of the Master Court.

5. Pensioners shall be restricted to the following indigent classes:—

1st, Members.

2nd, The Widows of Members, so long as they remain unmarried.

3rd, Their Orphan Children, [other than married Daughters,] until the youngest attain an age not exceeding fifteen years, except in cases of extreme indigence and infirmity, which shall be dealt with by a special vote in the particular case from time to time.

NOTE.—Married Daughters are thus absolutely excluded. The restriction here applies to age. Grandchildren also are not recognised in any respect, one reason for which is that the admission money in the case of either sons or sons-in-law is so small that any one with the least care or forethought can obtain admission and keep up the qualification for his or her own immediate descendants. Grandchildren however are eligible to receive a free education, and to apply for the benefit of the Bursaries founded by the Incorporation.

6. Not more than one class shall be admitted and enrolled at one time under the same claim—that is to say, that when and so long as a Member or his Widow is enrolled, his children shall not be enrolled, and *vice versa;* nor shall the children collectively receive more than the parent would have done; nor shall any Pension or Precept be awarded until the expiry of three years after the admission of the person in respect of whose membership the aid is asked.

7. As the services rendered by the Visitors are *gratuitous*, a distinction, in the discretion of the Master Court, shall be made between the indigent of their class and of the Members generally.

8. Any person who is proved to have made a false declaration, knowingly, shall thereby forfeit all right and interest in, and shall cease to be a Member of the Incorporation.

9. Pensioners shall be paid quarterly, in advance, as at present, payment being made either in the Trades' Hall, or elsewhere within the City of Glasgow, at the option of the Collector for the time.

10. On the death of a Pensioner, intimation and proof thereof shall forthwith be given to the Clerk, and thereupon a sum not exceeding Five Guineas may be allowed for Funeral Expenses, and shall be paid by the Collector to the party named by the Clerk.

11. The Pensioners shall be visited at least once a year by the Master Court, who shall investigate and report as to the propriety of continuing the aid; and a Report, in writing, shall be made by them, specifying, where one Pensioner receives more than another, on what ground such additional sum has been awarded.

12. A Declaration shall be made yearly, by each Pensioner, between the 10th and 20th of June, agreeably to the order contained in the printed Schedule, and the Roll shall be revised at the first Court Meeting afterwards, and adjusted to the altered circumstances of the Pensioners.

13. The Widow of a Member, by marrying, shall cease to enjoy any privilege from the Incorporation.

14. Pensions shall vary in amount according to the *merits* and *necessities* of the Poor, and on this principle shall be originally granted and shall be

afterwards continued, reduced, or augmented yearly in the discretion of the Master Court; but in no case shall the sum awarded put the recipient in possession of an income over £40 per annum; and the only *merits* which shall be recognised, are for services rendered to the Incorporation.

NOTE.—See Alteration of £40 to £60, Appendix, 2nd August, 1860.

15. No distinction, in reference to the pecuniary aid given by the Incorporation, shall be made betwen Maltmen and Members commonly called Pendicles.

V.—TRADES' SCHOOL.

1. All applications for the benefits of the School must be made to the Clerk, who will furnish the applicant with a printed form, which must be filled up and returned to him before the expiry of the time stated for the receipt of applications.

2. The School Director shall have the power of receiving and deciding on said applications.

3. In granting admission, a preference shall be given to the children of Members over those of grand-children; and to grand-children of Members over the children of Members of other Incorporations.

4. The Director shall intimate the decision, and return the Declaration to the Clerk, who shall record the same, and transmit an extract thereof to the principal Teacher of the School.

5. As soon as a vacancy takes place in the School, intimation of the same shall be given by the Officer to all Pensioners in the city who have children. A notice of the same, for the benefit of the Members, shall also be posted up on a conspicuous part of the Trades' Hall for ten days at least before the vacancy is filled up.

NOTE.—The Trades' House School was discontinued in 1876, when other Educational arrangements were adopted. These will be seen in Appendix to the Laws, under date 2nd August, 1877, p. 185.

VI.—Office-Bearers and Management.

The affairs of the Incorporation generally, and in so far as not restricted by the Incorporation, shall be managed by

1. The Master Court, consisting of a President, styled Visitor, a Treasurer, styled Collector, and ten Directors, or Managers, including the last Visitor and the last Collector, *ex officiis*, styled Masters; five being a quorum.

2. Six Representatives in the Trades' House of Glasgow, of whom the Visitor for the time being, and his immediate predecessor in office, shall always be two, *ex officiis*.

3. A Member of the Building Committee of the Trades' House, who shall be a Member of the Trades' House at the time.

4. A Delegate for the Lands of Gorbals, belonging jointly to the said Trades' House and to this Incorporation, and certain of the other Incorporated Trades of Glasgow.

5. A Director of the Trades' School, supported jointly by the said Trades' House, and this and the other Incorporated Trades, for the education of Children.

6. Two Keepers of the Keys of the Box of the Incorporation.

7. A Clerk.

8. An Officer.

VII.—Duties and Powers of Office-Bearers.

1. Master Court:—

(1.) The duty of the Master Court shall be to collect and preserve the Funds of the Incorporation, and to manage and dispose thereof, subject to the control hereby prescribed, and in accordance with the Rules and Regulations herein contained, and that may from time to time be enacted by the General Body for their Government, and with the strictest economy; to make up at their stated Meetings the Rolls or Pension Lists, for the guidance of the Collector in paying the Pensioners

of the Incorporation; and annually, at a Special Meeting, to be held for that purpose, not later than the first Thursday in September, to examine and audit the accounts of the Collector's intromissions for the preceding, financial year, along with the Committee of the Incorporation, to be chosen for that purpose at the General Meeting, to be held in the month of August. An Abstract of which Accounts, showing the Revenue and Expenditure, together with an account of the Capital Stock and Balance, showing the Profits and Debts due to and by the Incorporation, shall be printed and circulated among the Members, along with the circulars calling the Meeting for the Annual Election.

(2.) The expense of the Annual Dinner of the Master Court shall not exceed £30.

NOTE.—See Alteration, Appendix, 6th March, 1857.

(3.) The VISITOR shall act as Chairman of all Meetings of the Incorporation, Master Court, and Committees, at which he is present, and in his absence, the late Visitor, whom failing the Collector shall act in his place; and failing them, the Meeting shall elect a Chairman for the time being by a majority of votes, the Member present standing first on the roll having a casting vote in the event of equality, and the Visitor or the person acting as Chairman for the time, shall, besides a deliberative vote, have also a casting vote in all cases of equality.

(4.) 1. The COLLECTOR shall pay the Pensioners and manage the whole Cash Transactions of the Incorporation; keep exact, regular, and distinct accounts of Intromissions, and, if required, submit these Accounts, along with the vouchers thereof, to the Master Court, for the purpose of being examined by them at their Meetings, and shall submit the same annually for the purpose of examination and audit to the Master Court and the Committee to be appointed by the General Meeting of the Incorporation in August, and if required shall also exhibit the same to the General Meeting in September, along with the report of such Committee.
2. The intromissions of the person holding the Office of Collector shall be guaranteed to the extent of £500, at the expense of the Incorporation, either by private cautioners or in one of the Associations lately

formed for such purposes. 3. The Collector shall not retain in his hands more than £100 at any one time; and all funds of the Incorporation, not secured by investment, shall be lodged in a Bank, to be selected by the Master Court from time to time, in name of the Incorporation, and not drawn out except by Cheques, signed jointly by the Visitor and Collector.

(5.) The KEEPERS OF THE KEYS OF THE BOX shall examine into the security of the records and documents of the Incorporation, and shall attend on all necessary occasions to open the Box, and shall, from time to time, report to the Master Court as to the safe custody of such records and documents.

(6.) The CLERK shall give the Incorporation and the Master Court his best advice in all matters affecting the interests of the Incorporation in which legal advice is requisite; keep records of application for admission into the Incorporation, for pecuniary benefits, for the School, of appointments of Pupils, and of the Death of Pensioners; and issue notices intimating the time, place, and purposes of all Meetings of the Incorporation, and Master Court, and Committees; attend all such Meetings; keep regular and distinct records of their whole proceedings, and engross them in the Minute-Book, which shall be duly authenticated by the subscription of the Visitor, or the person acting as Chairman of such Meetings in his absence.

(7.) The OFFICER shall deliver the notices calling Meetings of the Incorporation, Master Court, or of Committees, and shall attend the whole Meetings of the Incorporation, Master Court, or Committees, and, if required, shall also attend the Collector in paying the Pensioners.

NOTE.—See Alteration, Appendix, 8th February, 1866.

2. The REPRESENTATIVES TO THE TRADES' HOUSE shall watch over the interests of the Incorporation, in all matters affecting them that may be brought before the House; and act, to the best of their judgment, in promoting the well-being of the Convenery, and the advantage of all concerned.

3. The MEMBER OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE OF THE TRADES' HOUSE shall represent and support the interest of the Incorporation, in the Committee chosen by the Incorporations to manage the Trades' Hall Buildings.

4. The DELEGATE FOR THE LANDS OF GORBALS shall watch over the interests of the Incorporation, in all matters affecting them that are brought before the Delegates, appointed by the Trades' House, and the Incorporated Trades interested in these Lands, and act, to the best of his judgment, in managing the same for the good of all concerned.

5. The DIRECTOR OF THE TRADES' SCHOOL shall superintend and visit the School, and concur with the Directors appointed by the Trades' House and the other Incorporated Trades, in promoting its prosperity and efficiency.

6. The WHOLE OFFICE-BEARERS in the Incorporation shall, at all times, be subject to the control of General Meetings; and their services, unless in so far as otherwise herein directed, shall be gratuitous; and, on acceptance of their several offices, they shall engage, by solemn declaration, in terms of the Statute, as aforesaid, to perform faithfully the duties devolved upon them.

7. The CLERK and OFFICER shall be paid from the Corporate funds such annual salary, or other remuneration, for their services, as the Incorporation may consider to be just and reasonable.

VIII.—MEETINGS OF THE INCORPORATION AND MASTER COURT.

1. Three Stated General Meetings of the Incorporation shall be held yearly, with power to the Visitor to call Special General Meetings of his own accord; and he shall be bound, on written requisition by at least ten Members, to call such Meetings forthwith, not less than four days' previous notice being always given of such occasional Meetings, or any other Meetings not otherwise herein provided for.

2. At all Meetings of the Incorporation, whether stated or special, twenty-one Members shall constitute a quorum.

3. The stated General Meetings of the Incorporation shall be held annually as follows, viz :—

(1.) One on the first Friday after the 15th day of September, yearly, for the election of Office-Bearers and for receiving and considering the Report of the audit of the Collector's Account of Intromissions.

(2.) One on the first Thursday of February and August, or within eight days thereafter, as the Visitor may decide.

4. At the foresaid Meeting to be held in August, a Committee of three Members shall be appointed to examine and audit, along with the Master Court, the Accounts of the Collector's intromissions with, and disbursements from, the funds of the Incorporation, for the financial year, ending as on the day of election, all in terms of Law VII., Article 1 (and, failing the attendance of any Members of such Committee, the Master Court may do so); and, upon the said account being found to be correct, and approved of by the Meeting in September for receiving and considering the report of such audit, the Collector shall, by an entry in the Minutes of that Meeting, be discharged of his whole intromissions with the Incorporation funds during the period embraced in said Account, which discharge shall be a sufficient exoneration to him of the same.

5. Five stated Meetings of the Master Court (exclusive of the Special Meeting for auditing the Collector's Accounts in terms of Law VII., Article 1) shall be held annually in the week before the first Saturday of February, May, August, and November, or within eight days thereafter, and upon the third Thursday of December.

6. All Meetings, whether of the Incorporation or of the Master Court, shall be held within the Trades' Hall of Glasgow, at such convenient hour as the Visitor may appoint.

7. All notices to Members calling General Meetings shall be printed, and delivered by the Officer to Members residing within two miles of the Cross of Glasgow, and, if beyond that distance, through the Post-Office, in so far as within the United Kingdom and as their address is known. The General Meetings in August and September shall also be notified by one advertisement in three of the Glasgow Newspapers.

NOTE.—See Alteration, Appendix, 8th February, 1866.

IX.—Annual Returns.

Printed Returns shall be made yearly, by the Master Court, of the Office-Bearers, Members, and number of the new Pensioners added during the past year, number of School Children, together with a Summary of the changes which have occurred during the year, and a copy of the same transmitted to each Member, along with the Notices calling the stated Meeting of the Incorporation in February. The names of new Pensioners shall be read over at the Meeting of the Incorporation next ensuing the date of their admission.

X.—Election and Qualification of Office-Bearers, and Mode of Voting.

1. The whole Office-Bearers in the Incorporation shall, except in so far as otherwise provided, be elected annually, at the foresaid General Meeting in September, by the direct votes of the Members present, in the following order, viz. :—

(1.) The Visitor.
(2.) The Collector.
(3.) Master Court.
(4.) Representatives in the Trades' House.
(5.) Member of the Building Committee of the Trades' House.
(6.) Delegate for the Gorbal Lands.
(7.) Director of the Trades' School.
(8.) Keepers of the Keys of the Box.
(9.) Clerk.
(10.) Officer.

2. It shall not be competent for any Member to hold office in the Incorporation of Maltmen who, at the time, is an Office-bearer in the Merchants' House, or in any of the other Incorporated Trades of Glasgow.

3. The Visitor shall always be a Member of the Master Court at the time of his election; and shall have previously held the office of Collector

to the Trade, and been honourably discharged of his intromissions; and the term of holding office shall be restricted to one year at a time; but, after an interval of two years, any person may be re-elected.

NOTE.—See partial Alteration, 8th May, 1862.

4. No person shall be elected as COLLECTOR unless he has served one year as a Master; and it shall not be lawful to re-elect the Collector until he has been two years out of office as Collector.

NOTE.—See partial Alteration, 8th May, 1862.

5. No person shall be elected a MASTER of the Incorporation, or a REPRESENTATIVE OF THE TRADES' HOUSE, unless he is a duly enrolled Member of the Incorporation, free from debt to it at the time.

6. The last Visitor and last Collector shall be constituent Members of the Master Court for one year subsequent to the usual period of vacating those offices; and the last Visitor shall in the same manner, and for the same period, represent the Incorporation in the Trades' House.

7. The votes of Members at the election of the Office-Bearers, and in all other cases in which a division may arise, shall be taken either by calling the Roll or a show of hands, as may be determined by the Meeting—any one Member having the right to require the Roll to be called. The Clerk shall record the votes, and the Meeting shall appoint two or more Members to act along with him as Scrutineers in checking the votes. After each successive call of the Roll, any Member who may have come in after his name is called, and before the election is declared, shall be entitled to have his vote recorded.

NOTE.—This mode of voting altered by Resolution of Lammas Court, 14th August, 1857. See Appendix.

8. The Collector, the Representatives in the Trades' House, Delegate for the Gorbal Lands, and Director of the Trades' School, do not require to be Members of the Master Court at the time of their appointment, but may be chosen from the qualified Roll.

9. The Member of the Building Committee of the Trades' House, being

one of the Trades' House Representatives, and the Keepers of the Keys of the Box, shall always be Members of the Master Court at the time of their appointment to, and while they hold, these offices.

XI.—Qualification of Members to Vote and be Voted upon.

1. All Members not in arrear of Quarter Accounts, except as before and after mentioned, shall be entitled to vote, but no Member shall be voted upon or eligible to hold office in the Incorporation unless duly enrolled *qua* Maltmen, and not otherwise disqualified: with the special proviso that the Members enrolled *qua* Pendicles (as having Burgess tickets, as Craftsmen of other Incorporated Trades, or as Merchants) on the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, shall, on producing at any Stated Meeting of the Master Court of the Incorporation Tickets or Certificates by the Town Clerks of Glasgow, attesting their admission as Burgesses and Guild Brethren of the Burgh *qua* Maltmen, be entitled to all the rights and privileges of Members enrolled *qua* Maltmen, as to being voted upon and eligible for office or otherwise.

2. No Member shall be qualified to vote or be voted upon for any office, or in any other affair of the Incorporation, who has not attained the age of majority; who has not been a Member of the Incorporation for a year and day complete, previous to the day of election; or who is a pensioner on the Incorporation, or on the Trades' House; with the proviso as to Members already enrolled that they shall not be held disqualified to vote on the ground of minority.

3. No Member of the Incorporation shall be entitled, either as such Member, or as an Office-Bearer, to a voice or vote in regard to any pecuniary transaction between him and the Incorporation, or wherein he is himself personally interested, either as to loans or otherwise.

XII.—Vacancies—how Supplied.

1. In the event of any vacancies occurring in any offices in the Master Court, other than those of Visitor and Collector, between one ordinary time

of election and another, the same shall be filled up by the Master Court till the next Annual Election.

2. In the event of any vacancies occurring in the other offices of the Incorporation, such vacancies shall, at the first stated meeting of the Incorporation after the time at which they may occur, or at a Special Meeting, to be called for the purpose, by the Visitor or late Visitor, be supplied by elections, conducted in the same manner as those by which the offices so becoming vacant were originally filled.

3. The persons to be so chosen by the Master Court and Incorporation, respectively, shall come exactly into the rights and places of their predecessors in office.

XIII.—Amendments on Laws.

No alteration or amendment shall be made in the Laws hereby enacted, and no new Law shall be adopted, unless notice thereof shall be given at a General Meeting of the Incorporation, at least six months prior to the time of holding the General Meeting of the Trade at which the subject is to be taken into consideration.

Note.—See addition to Law XIII., Appendix, 10th February, 1859.

TABLE A.		TABLE B.	
AGE NEXT BIRTH-DAY.	AMOUNT.	AGE NEXT BIRTH-DAY.	AMOUNT.
25	£3 3 0	25	£5 5 0
26	3 7 2	26	5 11 3
27	3 11 6	27	5 17 9
28	3 16 0	28	6 4 6
29	4 0 9	29	6 11 9
30	4 6 0	30	6 16 3
31	4 11 3	31	7 7 3
32	4 16 9	32	7 15 9
33	5 2 6	33	8 4 6
34	5 8 9	34	8 13 9
35	5 15 3	35	9 3 6
36	6 2 0	36	9 13 9
37	6 9 0	37	10 4 3
38	6 16 6	38	10 15 6
39	7 4 3	39	11 7 3
40	7 12 6	40	11 19 9
41	8 1 3	41	12 12 9
42	8 10 3	42	13 6 6
43	8 19 9	43	14 1 0
44	9 9 9	44	14 16 0
45	10 0 3	45	15 11 9
46	10 11 3	46	16 8 3
47	11 2 9	47	17 5 9
48	11 15 0	48	18 4 0
49	12 7 9	49	19 3 3
50	13 1 0	50	20 3 6
51	13 15 0	51	21 4 9
52	14 9 9	52	22 7 0
53	15 5 3	53	23 10 3
54	16 1 6	54	24 14 9
55	16 18 9	55	26 0 6
56	17 16 9	56	27 7 6
57	18 15 6	57	28 15 9
58	19 15 3	58	30 5 6
59	20 16 0	59	31 16 9
60	21 17 9	60	33 9 6
61	23 0 6	61	35 4 0
62	24 4 6	62	37 0 3
63	25 9 9	63	38 18 3
64	26 16 3	64	40 18 0
65	28 4 0	65	42 19 9
66	29 13 3	66	45 3 9
67	31 3 9	67	47 10 0
68	32 16 0	68	49 18 6
69	34 9 9	69	52 9 3
70	36 5 3	70	55 2 9

NOTE.—Table A in force till 31st May, 1855—after that date Table B only in operation. See Law I., Art. 4.

APPENDIX TO THE LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

I.—Far-Hand Entrants—Modification of Law I., Article 5.*

That from the very great importance to the Corporation of exercising circumspection in the admission of far-hand Entrants advanced in life, it be an instruction to the Visitor and Masters, that whenever an application is made by a person whose age exceeds forty, they delay coming to any decision thereon till they have previously reported the whole circumstances under which the application is made (especially as regards the contingency of any claim on the part of the Applicant) to the next meeting of the Incorporation, for their advice and assistance.

II.—Bursaries.†

That the Incorporation found two Bursaries of Ten Pounds each per annum, for the education of two individuals at the University of Glasgow, subject to the following conditions:—

1. That application for the Bursaries from Members and sons of Members have the preference over all others, and that grandchildren and others who may have received their education through this Incorporation at the Trades' School, have preference over strangers.

2. That no one individual be put in possession of the Bursary for a longer period than four years, without a new application for extension.

3. That before the first payment of the Bursary is made to the person or persons appointed, they shall exhibit to the Collector of the Incorporation for the time University Matriculation Tickets.

Note.—See Alterations, 12th February, 1873, p. 184.

* 12th August, 1852.

† 27th February, 1852.

4. That the Master Court for the time being shall be vested with the power of appointing to these Bursaries, and framing such other Regulations as may be necessary for accomplishing the object in view.

Bursary Regulations.*

1. That on occasion of the first appointment, and of all subsequent vacancies, an advertisement should be published in two of the Glasgow newspapers, inviting candidates to lodge their applications with the Clerk not later than ten days before the Meeting of the Master Court at which the same are to be considered.

2. That applications be considered and disposed of at any of the Stated Meetings of the Master Court, or at any Special Meeting thereof, called for that purpose by the Visitor.

3. The applicants shall be required to fill up a Schedule containing the following particulars, viz.:—

(1.) Name.

(2.) Age.

(3.) Whether the Applicant is a Member, or son or grandson of a Member of the Incorporation, or whether he is connected with any of the other thirteen Incorporated Trades of Glasgow?

(4.) Whether he has been educated at the Trades' School, and, if so, from what Incorporation?

(5.) If the applicant has not been so educated, what other education he has received and where?

(6.) What is the applicant's object in applying for the Bursary, with a view to ulterior studies or pursuits?

(7.) What are the circumstances in life of his parents, or other near relations on whom he is dependent?

(8.) With this Schedule the applicant must produce a certificate from his teachers of his abilities and general propriety of conduct, and from his clergyman as to his moral character.

* 4th August, 1852.

4. The Bursaries shall only be granted from year to year, it being in the power of the Master Court also to suspend them in the course of the year.

5. Subject to the conditions already prescribed, or to be hereafter prescribed by the Incorporation, the discretion of the Master Court shall be absolute in granting, refusing, or otherwise dealing with all the applications for Bursaries.

6. The Master Court, subject, of course, to the control of the Incorporation, shall have the power of making such farther Regulations as to the Bursaries as may be required.

Bursary Regulation.*

That in claiming or allowing the benefits of the Bursaries in future, the sons and grandsons of the Members of any of the other Incorporated Trades be preferred to all strangers, it being always understood that sons and grandsons of Members of this Incorporation should have the preference in the first place.

Note.—See Alterations, 12th February, 1873.

III.—Scholarship.†

That £5 per annum be voted for the purpose of preparing a person who has been educated by this Incorporation at the Trades' School, for entering the University, and thus putting within the reach of such the Bursaries that have been established, subject to the condition that this allowance shall not be extended for more than four years to the same individual.

Note.—By resolutions of the Trade in 1872 and 1873, Four Scholarships were allowed of a sum of £10 each, instead of this one.. The gift of Scholarships, senior and junior, for the promotion of higher education, founded by the Trades' House in 1876, on discontinuing the Trades' House School, open to the children and grandchildren of Freemen, of any of the Incorporations, educated in any School, have however superseded the Scholarships so provided by the Maltmen. For the information of Members the Rules in the Trades' House Scholarship will be found appended to this Print of the Laws of the Incorporation.

* 3rd February, 1853. † 12th August, 1852.

IV.—Far-Hand Entrance-Money—Partial Alteration of Law I., Article 5.*

That in consideration of the high position which the Incorporation has now arrived at in point of funds, and the many important relative advantages accruing to Members therefrom, the admission money of Entrants at the far hand shall, from and after the date of said Meeting, be One Hundred Pounds till twenty-five years of age, and One Hundred Guineas above twenty-five and under fifty years of age—it being understood that this alteration of Law I., Art. 5, does not affect the modification of said Law and Article agreed to by the Incorporation on 12th August, 1852.

V.—Election of Office-Bearers and Mode of Voting—Alteration of Law X., Article 7.†

That at the Lammas Court in August, a List of Persons other than those who hold their appointment *ex officiis*, be nominated for the various Offices in the Incorporation—said List to be printed and sent to every Member, along with the intimation calling the Election Meeting; and that the Members be then requested to hand in personally said List to the Clerk on the day of Election, within the Trades' Hall, between the hours of Two and Three o'Clock, marking thereon for whom they vote; and that, at the Meeting in August, Two Members from the Incorporation be appointed to act along with the Visitor and Clerk as Scrutineers on the day of Election.

VI.—Annual Dinner—Alteration of Law VII., Article 1, Section 2.‡

That a dinner of the Members of the Incorporation shall be held annually on the day of election of Office-Bearers, the expense not to exceed Six

* 26th April, 1855. † 14th August, 1856. ‡ 6th March, 1857.

Shillings each; for which purpose the sum of £30, formerly set apart for the Master Court Dinner, shall be devoted. In the event of this sum not being sufficient, the balance to be defrayed equally by the Members attending the Dinner.

VII.—Amendments on Laws—Addition to Law XIII.*

That no Laws in future be altered or annulled without the consent of two-thirds of the Members present, convened for the special purpose.

VIII.—Funds—Addition to Law III.†

That, except by unanimous consent, no motion for any grant of Money from the Funds of the Incorporation, exceeding £50, shall be entertained, unless a notice of the same, stating amount of proposed grant, has been tabled at a previous Meeting, and read to it by the Clerk.

IX.—Pensioners—Partial Alteration of Law IV., Art. 14.‡

That the words "Sixty Pounds per annum" be substituted for the words "Forty Pounds per annum," in clause 14 of Law IV.

X.—Funds—Addition to Law III.§

That in addition to the Securities on which the Monies of the Incorporation shall be invested as provided for in Law III., Sec. 2, the said Monies may be laid out or invested as follows—viz., To the Commissioners under the Glasgow Corporation Water Act, or on Debentures or Mortgages

* 10th February, 1859. † 2nd August, 1860. ‡ 2nd August, 1860. § 2nd August, 1860.

of such Railway Companies in Scotland as shall, for three years preceding the date of the Loans respectively, have paid dividends on their ordinary stock or shares at a rate not less than three per cent. per annum.

XI.—Election of Office-Bearers—Partial Alteration of Law X., Articles 3 and 4.*

That from and after the date of passing this motion, the Visitor and Collector shall be eligible for re-election during one year immediately consequent to that now allowed for office, and in the event of either or both being re-elected, then the last Visitor and last Collector shall continue to hold their respective offices, *ex officiis*, as such, for the same period.

XII.—Calling of Meetings—Alteration of Law VII., Art. 4, Sec. 7, and of Law VIII., Art. 7.†

That Section 7, Art. 4, of Law VII., and Art. 7 of Law VIII., providing for delivery of notices to Members by the officer to the Incorporation be altered, and from and after the Stated General Meeting in February, 1866, these Notices shall be transmitted to Members through the Post Office.

XIII.—Bursaries—Alteration of Amount, and of Persons Eligible.‡

That each of the two Bursaries be raised to £25.

That the class of Competitors be limited to Sons and Grandsons of Freemen of this Craft.

That in no case shall a Bursary be granted without a careful examination by competent examiners appointed by the Master Court, and that there be

* 8th May, 1862. † 8th February, 1866. ‡ 12th February, 1873.

selection by competitive examination where the proposed studies and classes of the Candidates are identical.

XIV.—EDUCATION.—CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN TO HAVE A FREE EDUCATION. EDUCATION COMMITTEE TO CONSIST OF FIVE MEMBERS.*

1. That Children of any member of the Craft able to pass the School Board First Standard, are to be admitted on application to the School Committee, on exhibiting a certificate, or otherwise satisfying the Committee.

2. That Grandchildren in like manner able to pass the First Standard, may be admitted on presenting their application, and being specially approved of by the School Committee.

3. That the Child or Grandchild, on admission by the Committee, shall attend Hutchesons' School, or such other School as the Committee may determine.

4. That the education of such Child or Children be carried on till they pass the Fifth Standard; and in order to pass to each Standard, the Children shall, before fees are paid, present themselves to the Committee, with their certificates, for approval.

5. That it shall be in the power of the Committee, on examination, to advance *ten* Children annually who have passed examination under the Fifth Standard, to the advantage of a Secondary Education, on application being presented to the Committee for that higher education—their appointment to be tenable for a period not exceeding four years.

6. That the Fees payable by the Incorporation, whether for Primary or Secondary Education, shall not exceed those charged at Hutchesons' School. Such Fees to be applied for Quarterly, and repaid to the Parents by the Collector on the days to be fixed by him, failing which being duly attended to, all claim for repayment shall be held to be forfeited.

7. Books shall be provided for Children, whether attending Primary or

* 2nd August, 1877.

Secondary divisions. The price of Books is to be allowed yearly on the following scale :—

For Primary Division.

First Year,.....1/3.	Third Year,.....3/6.
Second Year,.....2/6.	Fourth Year,.....6/6.

For Secondary Division.

As may be hereafter fixed.

8. That the Committee have power, in cases of misconduct, or of the Child or Grandchild not making progress to the Committee's satisfaction, to withdraw all privileges conferred.

9. That the Education Committee shall consist of Five Members, viz.,—The Trades' School Director for the Craft, who shall be elected for two years; two members from the Craft, one of whom to retire annually; and two members from the Master Court, one of whom to retire annually. The Committee to appoint their own Convener, and three to be a quorum. The Members retiring to be eligible for re-election.

10. That the Education Committee shall annually, in July, make a Report to the Incorporation, to be printed and issued along with the Circulars calling the Lammas meeting, specifying the names, ages, and numbers of Scholars—dates when entered—the Schools attended—and the proficiency shown during the year.

11. The Committee to have the option of obtaining the assistance of a competent Examiner.

12. The Committee to have power to consider applications for Evening Classes, made by eligible persons occupied at their business employments during the day.

1st August, 1879.—Extracted from the Records of the Incorporation by

ROBERT DOUIE, *Clerk.*

THE TRADES' HOUSE SCHOLARSHIPS, PENSIONS, AND FUNDS.

MR. WEIR, Clerk for the TRADES' HOUSE, suggests some useful information regarding the TRADES' HOUSE SCHOLARSHIPS, instituted 15th February, 1877, and also regarding the ALLOWANCES given to CRAFT PENSIONERS from the FUNDS of the TRADES' HOUSE, which are subjoined for the general information of Members.

RULES FOR THE SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. The Scholarships of the Trades' House shall consist of two kinds, and be known as Junior and Senior Scholarships, for the promotion of higher education.

2. That there shall be thirty Junior Scholarships, of the average value of Fifteen Pounds, and tenable for three years,—Ten Pounds to be paid the first year, Fifteen the second, and Twenty the third year.

3. That there shall be nine Senior Scholarships, of the average value of Thirty Pounds, and tenable for three years,—Twenty-five Pounds to be paid the first year, Thirty the second, and Thirty-five the third year.

4. That these Scholarships shall be open to the Children and Grandchildren of Freemen in connection with any of the fourteen Incorporations, educated in any school. That the maximum age for boys and girls competing for a Junior Scholarship shall be fixed at fourteen years; and those for Senior, at eighteen years.

5. That a boy or girl able to pass an examination in the Fifth*

STANDARD V.—*Reading.*—Reading with expression a short passage of prose or poetry, with explanation, grammar, and elementary analysis of simple sentences. *Writing.*—Writing from memory the substance of a short story or narrative read out twice by the Inspector; spelling, grammar, and hand-writing to be considered. *Arithmetic.*—Practice, bills of parcels, and simple proportion. *History and Geography.*—Outlines of the History of Great Britain from the Union of the Crowns to the death of George III. Geography of Scotland, with special knowledge of the county in which the schooi is situated, and map drawing of it.

Standard of the Scottish Code, and any two of the specific subjects of secular instruction mentioned in said Code, will be eligible for a Junior Scholarship.

6. That the holders of the Junior Scholarships shall be required to attend some school where a graduated course of higher instruction is given, and give evidence of attention to their studies, by submitting to the Clerk of the House a certificate from their teacher, before the second half of their annual allowance is paid.

7. That a boy able to pass an examination in a standard to be proposed by the Examiner herein aftermentioned, and approved of by the Committee—the standard to be somewhat equivalent to the entrance Bursary Examination at the University—will be eligible for a senior Scholarship. A corresponding standard has been fixed for girls.

8. That the holders of such Senior Scholarships shall attend the University or some Technical School, and give evidence of attention to their studies, by submitting to the Clerk of the Trades' House a certificate from their professor or instructor before the second half of their annual allowance is paid. Girls that hold Senior Scholarships must also prosecute their studies in a place and manner satisfactory to the Committee, subject to the same conditions as the boys.

9. That ten Junior Scholarships shall be filled up the first year, and the same for each succeeding year; and in like manner with the Senior Scholarships—three to be filled up each year.

10. The payments to be made in November and May in each year.

11. The examination for the Junior Scholarships shall be held in July; and for the Senior, in October of each year.

12. The Scholarships shall be awarded according to the merits of the Candidates, on the report of a duly qualified Examiner appointed by the Committee on Education, with the sanction of the House; but the minimum of 400, out of 1000 marks, must be reached in order to entitle to a Scholarship, provided always, that the Candidates shall be restricted to necessitous Children or Grandchildren (a preference being given to Orphans), and especially to those who mean to prosecute a Technical education.

13. That for the purpose of furthering the education of the youth of either sex connected with the Incorporations, the House be recommended to allow the Committee on Education a sum not to exceed, in any one year, £100 sterling, to be spent in payment of Fees for Technical instruction in morning or evening classes: careful arrangement to be made by the Committee to supervise the instruction, and secure attendance and efficiency.

14. In the event of misconduct or inattention to studies on the part of anyone holding any of the above Scholarships, it shall be in the power of the "Committee on Education" to suspend from the benefits of said Scholarships, or altogether deprive of the same.

TRADES' HOUSE PENSIONS.

Previous to 1877 the several Incorporations were entitled to have four Craftsmen on the Funds of the House at rates of from £9 to £14; and in the event of an Incorporation not being able to fill up that number, two Widows were allowed to be appointed for one Craftsman.

Since 1877, the Trades' House has, on account of the great increase of its Funds, added very largely to the numbers of their Pensioners, at the same time increasing the amounts allowed, retaining the number of four Craftsmen for each Incorporation as formerly, and giving additional pensions to the most deserving applicants from the different Incorporations, and farther admitting Widows and Unmarried Adult Orphan Daughters of Craftsmen in necessitous circumstances as pensioners on the funds of the House, the payments made amounting from £6 10s. to £50, according to the following Table:—

Convener's Pension,	£50	0	0
Collector's „	40	0	0
Deacon's „	30	0	0
70 Craftsmen,	20	0	0
50 Widows—Deacon's Widow,	15	0	0
Others,	10	0	0
100 Unmarried Daughters, from £5 to £8, average being	6	10	0

FUNDS OF THE HOUSE AND FOURTEEN INCORPORATIONS.

From the Annual Statement of the Revenue, Expenditure, and Stock Accounts of the Trades' House and Incorporations of Glasgow, as at September 1879, it will be observed that the revenue of the Trades' House and Fourteen Incorporations at that date amounts to the sum of £24,127 17s. 9½d.; the expenditure, chiefly paid away in support of the deserving poor of the Crafts, amounts to the sum of £19,878 2s. 11½d.; and that the Stock amounts to the handsome sum of £469,084 10s. 2d.

So far as known, there is no other incorporated body out of London possessed of so great resources and so nobly expended.

INDEX.

PAGE

Absents from Meetings, Unlaw of - - 38
——— from Burials - - - - - 67
Achaius, John - - - - - - - 9
Acts of Magistrates and Town Council in favour of the Maltmen - - 151-156
Ale, "Ouklie" tasting of the, and Report to ye Bailies - - - - 21
Alexander I. - - - - - - - 9
Allan, Robert - - - - - - - 53
Alston, John - - - - - - - 122
———, Robert - - - - - - - 120
———, William - - - - - - 122
Amendments on Laws - - - - 177
Anderson, John - - - - - - - 135
Annual Returns by the Master Court in February, - - - - - - - 174
Annual Dinner - - - - - 170, 182
Appendix - - - - - - - - 143
Apprentices - - - - - - - 59
———, Statutes and Regulations anent 59
Archbishop, Charter of Confirmation by, in 1684 - - - - - - - 158
Armstrong, James - - - - - 134
Assistants, The Visitor's - - - - 37
Audit of Collector's Accounts, - - - 50

Baird, Hugh - - - - - 114, 140
——, Hugh, Junr. - - - - 128, 140
——, Montagu M. W., - - - - - 134
Balgray, Lands of - - - - - 76
Barr, Robert - - - - - - - 115
——, David - - - - - - - 116
——, Matthew - - - - - - - 125
——, John - - - - - - - 127
——, James - - - - - - - 128
——, William - - - - - - - 129
——, John - - - - . - - 136
Barrasyett, - - - . - - - 21

PAGE

Barclay, John - - - - - - - 119
Barrowfield Mortification - - - - 77
Bayne, Andrew Malloch - - - - 131
——, James - - - - - - - - 119
——, James, Junr. - - - - - - 135
Baynes, James - - - - 109, 116, 140
Bear and Meal - - - - - - - 31
Bennett, Robt. James - - - - 133
Benzie, Robert Marr - - - - - 128
Bishopforest - - - - - - - 10
Blackfrers - - - - - - - - 21
Blackley, John - - - - - - - 129
Blair, Richard - - - - - - - 130
——, James - - - - - - - - 131
Bolton, A. M. - - - - - . - 118
———, William - - - - - - 129
Box Maisters or Key Keepers - - - 51
——, Vignette on front of - - - - 52
Bridgegate - - - - - - - - 22
Brig, Ye, and Stockwell - - - - 21
Broadfoot, John Craig - - - - 134
Brown's "Glasgow" - - - - - 15
Bryce, Patrick - - - - - - - 26
——, Walter - - - - - - - 75
Buchanan, Robert - - - - - 127
Building Committee of Trades' House - 78
Burgess Roll - - - - - - - 58
Burgh Records, Extract from the - - 21
——— Reform Act, 1833 - - - - 38
Burghs, Act, 1846, Abolishing Exclusive Privileges in - - - - - - 160
Burials of Members and their Families - 67
Bursaries, Maltmen—University - - 73
——— Founded, and Regulations for 179, 184

Campbell, Colin - - - - - - 131
Cathedral Church, Glasgow - - - 9
Charters of Incorporation - - - 158, 159

	PAGE
Charles II.	23
Charles, Prince, in Glasgow, 1745	78
Children, Orphan, Pensioners	64
———, Free Education of	72
Cherry, William	110, 118, 140
City Ground Annuals Purchase	78
Clerks of the Incorporation since 1605	52
Clerk, Duties of the—Law vii., s. 6	171
Collector, The, of the Incorporation	46
——— declining to accept Office	49
Confirmation by the Archbishop, 1684	158
Constitution of the Incorporation	145
Conventicles, Suppressing of	76
Cowan, Lachlan	112, 128, 140
Craftsmen Pensioners	64
Crawford, James	126
———, Archibald (1)	127
———, Archibald (2)	130
———, John	130
Crawfurd's, Mr. George, Sketch of the Trades' House	13
———, his Explanation of the Merchant and Craft Rank Contests Disputed	14
Croce, Ye	21
Cubie, John P.	135
Cunningham, Archibald	127
Daughters, Unmarried, Pensioners	64
David, Prince of Cumberland	9
Deacons or Maister Men of Crafts	11, 18
Deacon-Convener, Ane	18
Deacon-Conveners, Maltmen who have been	141
Dean of Guild	18
Decerniture, The Grand, 1775	61
Delegate on Gorbal Lands	75
Dempster, Thomas	132
Dinner by Entrants	56
Dinner, Annual Incorporation	170, 182
Disputes, Merchant and Craft, to be settled by the Magistrates	153
——— ——— in Edinburgh	12
——— ——— in Glasgow	13
Dobbie, John	119
———, John	131
———, John, Junr.	132
"Dochter, Ane Burges Manis'"	57
Dollars, Payment in	52
Dougall, Franc Gibb	110, 117, 140
———, David G.,	120
Douglas, Walter, Visitor in 1615	32
Douie, Robert, *Clerk*	53, 111, 120
"Doun ye Gait"	47
Drew, William	128
Drummond, Andrew	117
Drygate	21
Duff, Alexander MacVicar	133
Eadie, Robert	130
Easson, John	53
Edinburgh, Maltmen in	12
Education Committee	72
——— of Children and Grandchildren	73
——— Committee, Annual Report by	73
Entrant Members, Near and Far-hand	162
Episcopacy and Popery of the Merchant Rank alleged by Mr. Crawfurd	14
Ewing, James, M.P.	15
Ewing, James, M.D., Lanark	124
Exclusive Privileges Abolition	44
——— ——— Act, 1846, Abolishing	160
Far-hand Entrants	57
Fergus, Ralph	124
Ferguson, John	114
———, Robert	115
———, Alexander	119
———, Peter	110, 116, 140
Findlay, Andrew	120
———, George	126
Finlay, Alexander	124
———, Robert	124
Fisher, George	122
——, James	53
Fleck, Alexander	53
——, Peter	124
Fleming, Joseph	116
———, Robert	116
———, Alexander	127
———, Joseph	130
———, Robert	132

	PAGE
Flint, John	126
——, Thomas W. W.,	135
Fortune, David	117
Fraser, James John	135
Freemen of the Craft	55
Freemen's Bear, Malt, and Meal	31
Funds, Investment of the	164
Galbraith, William	133
Gallogate	21
Galloway, Alex. Guild	129
Gardner, J. Rankin	53
———, John	117
———, Thos. R.	122
———, Walter	131
———, John	134
Genealogies of present Members of the Craft	114
General Meetings of Incorporation, Law viii.	172
Gibson's "Glasgow"	15
Gilchrist, William	126
Gillespie, Robert	127
Glasgow, a Bishop's Burgh	10
———, Burgh of Regality	10
———, Royal Burgh	10
———, The Rebels at, 1745-46	78
Good and Pious Uses of Funds	80
Gorbal Lands, Maltmen's $\frac{8}{21}$ Shares	74
——— ——— Delegate for	75
Grandchildren, Education to	72
Grand Decerniture, The, 1775	61
Gray, John Russell	134
——, John	134
Gribben, Charles	133
Ground Annuals, Purchase of	78
Guildry, Letter of—Regulations under which Constitution of the Maltmen is fixed	145
Hammermen, Incorporation of—Custodiers of The Grand Decerniture	63
Hay, William	136
Heriot, George	126
Herbertson, J. T.	121
———, Thomas Hopkirk	136
Highland Host in West of Scotland in 1678	76
Hill, Laurence	15
——, William Henry	5
Hutcheson's Hospital, Gorbals Lands	74
Hutchison, Robert	130
Incorporations in Glasgow, Dates of Erection of the several	19
Jackson, William	119
———, Robert	122
———, John Hunter	123
James I., II., III., IV., and VI. of Scotland	11-13
Johnson, J. B.	117
Kay, William W.	129
Keys of the Box, Keepers of	51
King, John	135
Ladle Dues,	43
Lamont, James	126
Lauderdale, Earl of	76
Laws and Regulations of the Incorporation	162
Lawyers, Honorary Admission of	53
Ledingham, George	110, 119, 140
Leet, Visitors chosen by, till 1833,	38
Leitch, Alexander W.	126
Letter of Guildry, 1605	18
Letters of Deaconry	10
Liddell, James	125
Lightbodie, William	75
Logan, James	109, 115, 140
——, Robert	115
Maister Men or Deacons of Crafts	11, 18
Malloch, John Murray	117
Malt, Insufficient Making of	33
—— Making for Unfreemen	35
Maltmen to be "na Craft"	23
Maltmen and Mealmen	31
———, Acts of Town Council in favour of	151, 153, 156
———, Archbishop's Charter to	158
Maltsters of Scotland	24
Markets, Visitor's Inspection of the	31
Marshall, Claud	53

PAGE

Marshall, James - - - - - - 129
———, Richard - - - - - - 133
Mary, Queen of Scots, 1555 - - - 11
Mary of Guise, Queen Regent, 1556 - - 12
Master Court - - - - - - 30, 169
Mather, William - - - - - - 135
Mathie, Benjamin - - - - - - 15
Maxwell, A. G. - - - - - - 128
Meal and Bear, Visitor to try sufficiency of all 31
Medal and Chain worn by Visitor - - 41
Meetings of Incorporation and Master Court - - - - - - - 172, 184
———, Calling of - - - - - - 173
Meikle, John - - - - - - - 119
Members' Names and Enrolment since 1605 85
———, Genealogies of present - - 114
———, Qualification of, to Vote and be Voted upon - - - - - 176
Merchant and Craft Rank Disputes - - 12
Miller, Andrew - - - - - - - 122
——, James - - - - - - - 124
——, Thomas - - - - - - - 124
——, John - - - - - - - 124
——, Andrew - - - - - - - 133
——, John - - - - - - - 133
——, George - - - - - - - 135
Minute Books of the Craft commence in 1615 32
Minutes of Town Council for settling Disputes - - - - - - - - 153
Mitchell, W. W. - - 55, 109, 114, 140
Moffat, Charles - - - - - - - 120
———, John - - - - - - - 135
———, James - - - - - - - 135
Molendinar, Water of - - - - - 22
Moray, The Regent - - - - - - 23
Morrison, Daniel - - - - - - 120
———, James R. - - - - - - 125
———, William - - - - - - 128
———, James - - - - - - 128
———, R. L. - - - - - - 132
———, John D. - - - - - - 132
Muir, Matthew A. - - - - - - 117

M'Callum, Duncan - - - - - - 119
———, George - - - - - - 131

PAGE

M'Callum, Malcolm - - - - - - 126
M'Culloch, Sir James - - 109, 114, 140
———, James - - - - - - 126
Macdougall, William - - - - - 134
M'Gilvray, Hugh - - - - - - 118
M'Gillivray, Forsyth - - - - - - 132
M'Gregor, John - - - - - - 130
———, John - - - - - - 131
M'Intosh, James - - - 112, 131, 140
M'Isaac, James - - - - - - - 121
Mackay, Murdoch - - - - - - 116
M'Lachlan, Artt. - - - - - - 119
———, Duncan - - - - - - 135
M'Laren, Robert - - - - - - 133
MacLean, William - - - 111, 122, 140
———, William, Junr. - - 111, 125, 140
———, Ebenezer, The Rev. - - - 127
———, David - - - - - - 127
M'Lehose, James - - - - - - 53
MacLennan, Archibald - - - - - 123
———, Simon - - - 55, 109, 140
M'Millan, John - - - - - - 129
MacMorran, W. L. - - - - - - 124
———, John - - - - - - 124
———, J. L. - - - - - - 136
M'Nair, Andrew - - - - - - 123
Macrone, William - - - - - - 120
———, E. H. A. - - - - - - 120
MacUre, John, Historian of Glasgow 14, 53, 92

"Na Craft," Maltmen to be - - - 23
Neilson, James, *Visitor*, *Deacon-Convener* - - - - - 114, 140, 141
Nelson, John Ewing - - - - - - 133
Newlands, William - - - - - - 117
———, Archibald - - - - - - 121

Observance of the Sabbath - - - 31
Office-bearers and Management - - - 169
———, Duties and Powers of - - 169
———, Election and Qualification of 174
Orphan Children, Pensioners - - - 64
Orr, of Barrowfield, Mr. John - - - 77
Oversman of the Calling - - - - 26

Parlane, David - - - - - - - 124

PAGE

Paton, Mathew - - - - - - - 119
——, Matthew, Junr. - - - - - 136
Paterson, Alex. Carmichael - - 113, 134
Patterson, W. L. - - - - - - 126
Pearson, James - - - - - - - 135
Pendicle Members - - - - - - 59
Pensions, Trades' House - - - 65, 189
Pensioners, Ages and Allowances of - - 64
————, Rules applicable to - - - 166
Precepts, Interim - - - - - - 64
Presbyterianism of the Crafts - - - 14
Prince Charles in Glasgow - - - - 78
Pyle, James - - - - - - - - 127

Qualification of Members to Vote and be Voted upon - - - - - - 176
Quarter Accounts - - - - - - 164
Quarter-Masters - - - - - - 33

Railing at or Miscalling the Visitor - - 39
Ramsay, Alexander - - - - - - 129
Rankin, James - - - - - - - 122
Ranks, Contest between Merchant and Craft 12
Ratification by Parliament of Letter of Guildry in 1672 - - - - - - 155
———— in Charter of Confirmation by the Archbishop - - - - 25, 158
Rattonraw - - - - - - - - 21
Rebel Army in Glasgow in 1745-46 - - 78
—— ——, Assessments Levied in 1745 for 79
—— ——, Maltmen to gather Shoes for - 79
Records of the Maltmen - - - - - 30
Reformation Doctrines upheld by the Crafts 14
Regent Moray, The - - - - - - 23
Reid, Gordon, Junr. - - - - - - 116
——, Hugh - - - - - - - 116
——, James - - - - - - - 116
——, Nicholas - - - - - - - 120
——, Robert - - - - - - - 124
——, Robert - - - - - - - 125
——, William - - - - - - - 125
——, Nicholas M'Whirter - - - - - 136
Renison, William - - - - - - 117
———, John - - - - - - - - 128
———, William, Junr. - - - - - 131

PAGE

Renton, James - - - - - - - 115
———, George - - - - - - - 115
———, Thomas - - - - 111, 123, 140
Revenue of the Incorporation - - - 79
Riddell, Alexander - - - - - - 130
———, Matthew - - - - - - 131
Robertson, Robert - - - - - - 53
Robin, Robert - - - - - - - 132
Rutherglen - - - - - - - - 22

Sabbath-day, Maltmen not to profane the - 31
Saint Columba - - - - - - - 9
Saint Kentigern - - - - - - - 9
Saint Ninian - - - - - - - 9
Saltmarket - - - - - - - - 22
Scott, William - - - - - 110, 118, 140
——, John William - - - - - - 123
——, Andrew - - - - - - - 123
——, William Thomas - - - - - 128
——, James - - - - - - - 132
——, James - - - - - - - 136
Scholarships, Maltmen - - - - - 181
————, Trades' House - - - 187
School Director - - - - - - - 72
Servants, Statutes anent Maltmen's - - 59
————, Maltmen's, to be kept off the streets in troublous times - - - 79
Selkrig, Robert - - - - - - - 53
Sloane, William - - - - - - 129
Smith, John - - - - - - - 115
———, Robert - - - - - - - 122
———, Mitchell - - - - - - 122
———, James - - - - - - - 135
Steele, William - - - - - - - 53
——, William, Junr. - - - 41, 55, 109
Steel, John - - - - - - - 134
Stentaris, Maltmen in 1556 - - - - 20
Stevenson, John, declines Collectorship - 49
Stewart, Peter - - - - 111, 121, 140
———, John Adam - - - - - - 134
———, Walter - - - - - - 132
Stockwell - - - - - - - - 21
Sugar, William - - - - - - - 125
Sym, John, Senr. - - - - - - 53
——, John, Junr. - - - - - - 53

PAGE

Tables A and B of Near-hand Entry-money 178
Taisters of ye Ale, 1574 - - - - 21
Taylor, J. L. - - - - - - - 121
———, Alexander, Junr. - - - - 129
———, William - - - - - - 129
———, Peter - - - - - - 131
Tennent, Gilbert Rainy - - 54, 109, 114
———, Hugh, of Wellpark - - - 54
———, Hugh, Junr. - - - - 114
Test, The, taken at a Meeting of the Master Court in 1682 - - - - - 41
Thomson, John - - - - - - 114
Town Council to settle future Merchant and Craft Rank Disputes - - - - 153
——— ——— Acts in favour of Maltmen, 151-56
Trades' School - - - - - - 168
——— Hall Buildings - - - - 77
——— House Pensions - - - - 189
——— ——— Funds, Revenue, and Stock 190
——— ——— Scholarships, Rules for - 187
——— ——— Gorbal Lands - - - 74
Tradeston - - - - - - - 75
Traders and Merchants, Act James III., regulating distinction between - - 11
Troyngate - - - - - - - 21
Turnbull, James - - - - - 129
———, Thomas - - - - - 131
———, William Mason - - - - 133

Unlaw - - - - - - - - 32
Unmarried Daughters, Pensioners - - 64
Upsett - - - - - - - - 33
"Up ye Gait" - - - - - - 47

Vacancies in Office—how Supplied - - 176
Valete - - - - - - - - 84
Visitor and Master Court - - - - 30

PAGE

Visiting of the Kilns, Markets, &c. - - 42
Visitors, Names of, from 1605 to 1877 - 137
——— who have been Deacon-Conveners - 141
Voting, Mode of, at Election of Office-Bearers - - - - - - 174, 182

Waddell, David - - - - - 133
———, James Gray - - - - 125
Watson, John, Junr. - - - - - 121
———, William West - - - - 126
———, James - - - - - - 128
———, William - - - - - 130
Webster, A. D. - - - - - 121
———, John - - - - - - 121
———, Robert - - - 111, 120, 140
Weir, Thomas, *Clerk of the Trades' House* - 187
Widows, Pensioners - - - - - 64
William the Lion - - - - - 10
Williamson, Robert - - - - - 135
Wilson, Thomas - - - - - 129
———, B. F., - - - - - - 128
———, Peter - - - - - - 132
Winning, Arch. G. - - - - - 131
Wyndheid, Ye - - - - - - 21
Wren, William - - - - - - 133

Yair, William - - - - - - 53
Yetts or Ports of the City - - - - 22
Young, Alexander - - - - - 118
———, Peter Taylor - - - - - 121
———, George - - - - - - 124
———, John - - - - - - 124
———, George - - - - - - 131
———, George Burn - - - - 135
Yuile, W. P. - - - - - - 115
——-, David - - 55, 109, 115, 140, 141
——-, William - - - - - - 134

GLASGOW: AIRD AND COGHILL, PRINTERS.

$\frac{3}{2^2}$

This book should be returned to the Library on or before the last date stamped below.

A fine of five cents a day is incurred by retaining it beyond the specified time.

Please return promptly.

MAR 5 - '63 H

Harvard College Library

FROM THE FUND

IN MEMORY OF

CHARLES GROSS

GURNEY PROFESSOR OF HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

3 2044 081 265 514